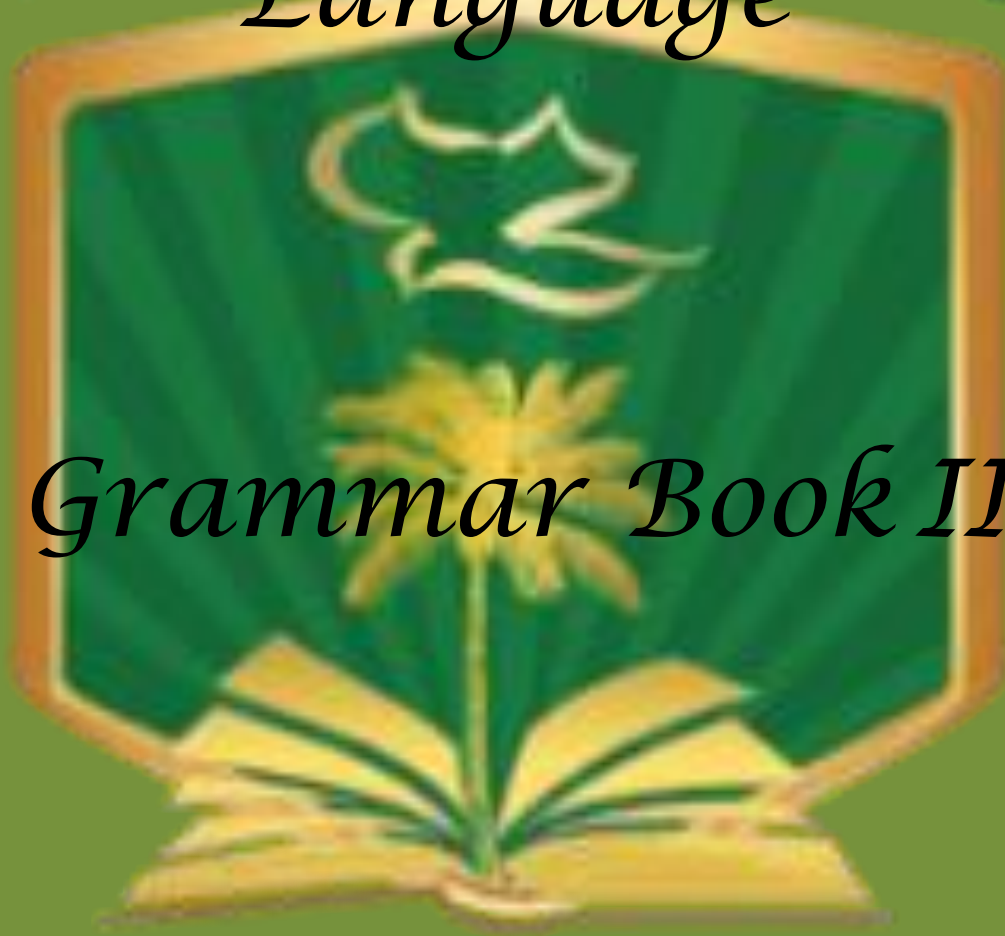


*English as a Second*

UNIVERSITE

*Language*

*Grammar Book II*



ESPOIR

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## UNIT ONE – REVIEW BOOK 1/ PRESENTATION OF BOOK II

### Book I

- |                             |                               |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| ✓ Basic English Listening I | ✓ Pronoun                     |
| ✓ Alphabet and Phonetics    | ✓ Adjective                   |
| ✓ Introducing People        | ✓ Determiners                 |
| ✓ WH-Questions              | ✓ Verbs                       |
| ✓ Noun                      | ✓ Regular and Irregular Verbs |
| ✓ Pronoun                   |                               |

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## BOOK II

### Unit Two

- Reading, Listening and vocabulary

### Unit Three

- Adverbs

### Unit Four

- Reading, Listening and vocabulary

### Unit Five

- Tenses (Present Tense – Present continuous tense)

### Unit Six

- Reading, Listening and vocabulary

### Unit Seven

- Verbs not used in continuous tense / Past Tense

### Unit Eight

- Reading, Listening and vocabulary

### Unit Nine

- Simple Future

### Unit Ten

- Past Continuous Tense

### Unit Eleven

- Present Perfect Tense

### Exercises

**30. I'm calling to + (verb)**

When using the words 'I'm calling' you are stating that you are actually using the phone to call and relay information.

Here are some examples:

- "I'm calling to tell you about my day."
- "I'm calling to accept your invitation."
- "I'm calling to answer your question."
- "I'm calling to book a reservation at your restaurant."
- "I'm calling to complain about something."
- "I'm calling to thank you."
- "I'm calling to support your decision."
- "I'm calling to remind you of our dinner plans."
- "I'm calling to report a lost wallet."
- "I'm calling to receive my prize."

**31. I'm working on + (noun)**

'I'm' is a contraction for the words 'I am.' The phrase 'working on' relays a physical or mental effort towards an accomplishment.

Here are some examples:

- "I'm working on a big project."
- "I'm working on training my dog."
- "I'm working on making new friends."
- "I'm working on educating myself."
- "I'm working on my homework."
- "I am working on painting a house."
- "I am working on a new idea."
- "I am working on my computer."
- "I'm working on my website."

**32. I'm sorry to + (verb)**

Saying you are 'sorry to' expresses a feeling of sympathy or regret.

Here are some examples:

- "I'm sorry to be so late."
- "I'm sorry to hear about your sick mother."
- "I'm sorry to waste your time."
- "I'm sorry to make you feel so sad."
- "I'm sorry to frighten you."
- "I'm sorry to disagree with your decision."
- "I'm sorry to call so late."
- "I'm sorry to admit what I did."
- "I'm sorry to end this relationship."

**33. I'm thinking of + (verb-ing)**

'Thinking' refers to a process of thought, forming an opinion or judgment. When expressing 'I am thinking of' you are letting someone know what you are personally thinking.

Here are some examples:

- "I'm thinking of checking out the new movie."

- "I'm thinking of filming my vacation."
- "I'm thinking of following a healthy diet."
- "I'm thinking of handing out flyers describing our business."
- "I'm thinking of increasing my work load."
- "I am thinking of introducing myself to him."
- "I am thinking of launching a new website."
- "I am thinking of moving to a new city."
- "I am thinking of offering her the position."
- "I am thinking of opening up a store."

**34. I'll help you + (verb)**

This lets you inform someone that you are willing to provide assistance. This could refer to something physical or mental, like helping someone to 'think' or 'remember' something.

Here are some examples:

- "I'll help you cook dinner tonight."
- "I'll help you raise money for your charity."
- "I'll help you register for your class online."
- "I'll help you move to your new house."
- "I'll help you prevent that from happening again."
- "I will help you park your car."
- "I will help you provide all the information you need."
- "I will help you realize your potential."
- "I will help you stop smoking."
- "I will help you shop for groceries."

**35. I'm dying to + (verb)**

When using the word 'dying' in this manner you are referring to wanting or desiring something greatly.

Here are some examples:

- "I'm dying to relax on the beach."
- "I'm dying to pick some fresh fruit."
- "I'm dying to order some desserts."
- "I'm dying to find out if I got the job."
- "I'm dying to move to a bigger house."
- "I'm dying to look at all the work you've done."
- "I'm dying to learn more about you."
- "I'm dying to introduce you to my parents."
- "I'm dying to expand my business."
- "I'm dying to check my score on the test."

**36. It's my turn to + (verb)**

The word 'It's' is a contraction of the words 'it is.' When stating 'my turn' you are telling someone that it is time to change position or position focuses on to you.

Here are some examples:

- "It's my turn to walk you home."
- "It's my turn to do laundry."
- "It's my turn to work late."
- "It's my turn to take out the trash."
- "It's my turn to choose where we eat."
- "It is my turn to pay for dinner."

"It is my turn to roll the dice."  
"It is my turn to provide an answer."  
"It is my turn to try and play the game."  
"It is my turn to attempt solving the problem."

### 37. It's hard for me to + (verb)

When saying that something is 'hard for me' you are informing someone that what you are talking about is difficult or challenging for you.

Here are some examples:

"It's hard for me to accept what you are telling me."  
"It's hard for me to argue your point."  
"It's hard for me to balance my check book."  
"It's hard for me to concentrate on the task."  
"It's hard for me to consider your other options."  
"It's hard for me to depend on you."  
"It is hard for me to decide where to go tonight."  
"It is hard for me to explain my actions."  
"It is hard for me to guarantee your success."  
"It is hard for me to handle so much pressure."

### 38. I'm having a hard time + (verb-ing)

By stating you are having a hard time you are letting someone know you are having difficulty with something. This could be something physical or mental and something that could be overcome with effort.

Here are some examples:

"I'm having a hard time writing."  
"I'm having a hard time understanding you."  
"I'm having a hard time answering your question."  
"I'm having a hard time downloading songs to my iPod."  
"I'm having a hard time agreeing to the terms."

With the addition of an adverb you can express in more detail just how difficult something is for you.

Here are some examples:

"I'm having an extremely hard time trusting you."  
"I'm having an extremely hard time with my wife."  
"I'm having a very hard time finding a job."  
"I'm having a very hard time finding parts for my car."

### 39. I think I should + (verb)

Here you are telling someone that you feel strongly about doing a particular action. Here are some examples:

"I think I should practice my reading."  
"I think I should join a study group."  
"I think I should handle this as soon as possible."  
"I think I should earn my degree."  
"I think I should explain myself."

By adding the word 'don't' you have changed what you are conveying from something you are thinking of doing, to something you are against.

Here are some examples:

"I do not think I should complain so much."  
"I do not think I should attend that event."  
"I do not think I should borrow more money."  
"I do not think I should doubt you."  
"I do not think I should decide until later."

### 40. I've heard that + (subject + verb)

You are letting someone know that you are aware of something or that you have been informed of something that is taking place. This could be something that has already happened or something happening in the near future. 'I've' is a contraction of the words 'I have.'

Here are some examples:

"I've heard that you got a new job."  
"I've heard that you want to leave your job."  
"I've heard that you got a new car."  
"I've heard that you like to jog."  
"I've heard that you fix computers."  
"I've heard that you've never been to Canada."  
"I've heard that you like to shop."  
"I've heard that you and your boss don't get along."  
"I've heard that there is no school next week."  
"I've heard that your wife is a yoga instructor."

### 41. It occurred to me that (subject + verb)

The word 'occurred' informs someone that something has come to mind or has been found. You are letting someone know that you suddenly have thought or remembered about something.

Here are some examples:

"It occurred to me that I forgot your birthday."  
"It occurred to me that we both belong to the same gym."  
"It occurred to me that we enjoy a lot of the same things."  
"It occurred to me the price for homes are more expensive here."  
"It occurred to me that eating healthy makes me feel better."

Using the word 'had' or 'has' can change what you are saying to represent something remembered in a past time.

Here are some examples:

"It had occurred to me that I forgot something at the grocery."  
"It had occurred to me I might need to change my email address."  
"It has occurred to me I forgot my mom's birthday."  
"It has occurred to me before."

#### 42. Let me + (verb)

'Let me' is suggesting that you are asking for permission or an opportunity to do something.

Here are some examples:

- "Let me make my own decisions."
- "Let me offer to help you."
- "Let me open the door for you."
- "Let me pause and think about what we are doing."
- "Let me welcome you to the neighborhood."
- "Let me save you the trouble."
- "Let me make a suggestion."
- "Let me try and fix your car."
- "Let me taste the soup before you add more spices."
- "Let me treat you to some ice cream."

#### 43. Thank you for

Saying 'thank you' is telling someone you appreciate what they have done. This can either be something they did for you or for someone else.

Here are some examples:

- "Thank you for inviting me."
- "Thank you for helping me move."
- "Thank you for informing me about the job opening."
- "Thank you for mailing that package for me."
- "Thank you for working so hard."
- "Thank you for stopping by to visit."
- "Thank you for replying to my email."
- "Thank you for providing me with the answers."
- "Thank you for heating up dinner."
- "Thank you for hurrying to get here."

#### 44. Can I + (verb)

When ending a sentence with a question mark (?) you are asking the person or people you are talking to a question for which you would like an answer. Here you are asking permission to do a particular action.

Here are some examples:

- "Can I answer your question?"
- "Can I attend the event?"
- "Can I move to another spot?"
- "Can I call you tomorrow?"
- "Can I complete this later?"
- "Can I explain myself?"
- "Can I help you with your homework?"
- "Can I include you in our plans?"
- "Can I introduce you to my co-workers?"
- "Can I inform you of some bad news?"

#### 45. Can I get + (noun)

The phrase 'Can I get' can be used in a couple different ways. You can use it to ask a question.

Here are some examples:

- "Can I get a cup of water?"
- "Can I get a dog?"
- "Can I get lunch?"
- "Can I get sugar in my coffee?"
- "Can I get popcorn at the movie?"

You can also use it when offering to help someone or do something for them.

Here are some examples:

- "Can I get you another drink?"
- "Can I help you move that?"
- "Can I recommend a good place to eat?"
- "Can I take you home?"
- "Can I help you finish your project?"

#### 46. I'm not sure if (subject + verb)

'I'm not sure' expresses a feeling of uncertainty or lack of confidence on a particular matter.

Here are some examples:

- "I am not sure if they will offer me the job."
- "I'm not sure if she'll return my call."
- "I'm not sure if my wife will understand."
- "I'm not sure if we will go out tonight."
- "I'm not sure if I understand your question."
- "I am not sure if I can handle it."
- "I am not sure if it will happen."
- "I am not sure if it will matter."
- "I am not sure if my mom will notice."
- "I am not sure if they will permit us to park there."

#### 47. Do you mind if I + (verb)

You are asking someone in present tense if they object to something you are asking.

Here are some examples:

- "Do you mind if I excuse myself?"
- "Do you mind if we left early?"
- "Do you mind if I take a nap?"
- "Do you mind if I ask your mom?"
- "Do you mind if it snows?"

You could also use the word 'would'

Here are some examples:

- "Would you mind if we went out to eat?"
- "Would you mind if I opened the window?"
- "Would you mind telling me what you're doing?"
- "Would you mind being quiet for a minute?"
- "Would you mind if I changed the channel?"

#### 48. I don't know what to + (verb)

You are letting someone know that you are not sure about what is being asked. You may also have no knowledge or opinion on a topic.

Here are some examples:

- "I don't know what to eat for dinner."
- "I don't know what to buy you for your birthday."
- "I don't know what to say."
- "I don't know what to do with my spare time."
- "I don't know what to do for vacation."
- "I do not know what to do to make you happy."
- "I do not know what to do to help you understand."
- "I do not know what to think."
- "I do not know what to do to prevent this."
- "I do not know what to order."

#### 49. I should have + (past participle)

Should' is the past tense of the word 'shall.' When using the words 'should have' you are talking about something in the past that you 'ought to' or 'might have' done.

Here are some examples:

- "I should have gone with you."
- "I should have studied more for my test."
- "I should have read the directions before starting."
- "I should have eaten breakfast this morning."
- "I should have listened to your advice."
- "I should have married her when I had the chance."

'Shall' is something that will take place or exist in the future.

Here are some examples:

- "I shall leave tomorrow."
- "I shall finish the job next week."
- "I shall see it tomorrow."
- "I shall go outside if it's nice out."
- "I shall pay for this later."

#### 50. I wish I could + (verb)

You are expressing a desire to do something.

Here are some examples:

- "I wish I could sing better."
- "I wish I could settle the argument."
- "I wish I could sail around the world."
- "I wish I could remain calm during all of this."
- "I wish I could remember his name."
- "I wish I could replace my old car with a new one."
- "I wish I could play outside."
- "I wish I could go to the game with you."
- "I wish I could write better."
- "I wish I could own my own business."

#### 51. You should + (verb)

Here you are suggesting an obligation or duty that needs to take place either now or in the near future.

Here are some examples:

- "You should go to bed."
- "You should do your homework before going outside."
- "You should replace your headlights on your car."
- "You should request a raise at work."
- "You should stop smoking."
- "You should smile more."
- "You should slow down when driving in a neighborhood."
- "You should talk to him about it."
- "You should train your dog."
- "You should trust what they say."

#### 52. You're supposed to + (verb)

'You're' is a contraction of the words 'you are.' When using 'You're' with the words 'supposed to' you are making a suggestion that something you strongly believe ought to happen.

Here are some examples:

- "You're supposed to keep that secret."
- "You're supposed to let me know when you leave."
- "You're supposed to stop when at a red light."
- "You're supposed to unpack once you get there."
- "You're supposed to return the movies you rent on time."
- "You are supposed to remain calm."
- "You are supposed to fasten your seat belt."
- "You are supposed to invite all your friends."
- "You are supposed to encourage one another."
- "You are supposed to decide before next Thursday."

#### 53. You seem + (adjective)

When stating 'you seem' you're referring to the person you are talking to and expressing that they are giving the impression of or appear to be.

Here are some examples:

- "You seem bored."
- "You seem unhappy with the results."
- "You seem eager to begin."
- "You seem easy to get along with."
- "You seem elated to hear the good news."
- "You seem deeply in love."
- "You seem afraid of roller coasters."
- "You seem confused about the rules of the game."
- "You seem embarrassed about what happened."
- "You seem decisive about your choice."

#### 54. You'd better + (verb)

'You'd' is a contraction of 'you had' or 'you would.' You are making a suggestion to someone for a particular action.

Here are some examples:



"You'd better exercise."  
"You'd better help out."  
"You'd better invite your brother."  
"You'd better impress the judges."  
"You'd better listen to your parents."  
"You had better not come home late."  
"You had better hope for the best."  
"You had better change your attitude."  
"You would be good at teaching."  
"You would do well at math."

### 55. Are you into + (noun)

Here you are asking a question about an interest they might have or something they might enjoy doing.

Here are some examples:

"Are you into soccer?"  
"Are you into trying new things?"  
"Are you into wine tasting?"  
"Are you into working out at home or at the gym?"  
"Are you into scary movies?"  
"Are you into playing games?"  
"Are you into jogging?"  
"Are you into painting?"  
"Are you into traveling?"  
"Are you into fixing cars?"

### 56. Are you trying to + (verb)

You are asking someone if they are attempting to do something. This can be something mentally or physically.

Here are some examples:

"Are you trying to ignore me?"  
"Are you trying to manage your money?"  
"Are you trying to memorize that song?"  
"Are you trying to offer your help?"  
"Are you trying to program your new phone?"  
"Are you trying to pretend like it never happened?"  
"Are you trying to remain calm?"  
"Are you trying to remember her name?"  
"Are you trying to reflect on the past?"  
"Are you trying to switch flights?"

### 57. Please + (verb)

'Please' is generally used in a polite request when asking someone to do something.

Here are some examples:

"Please pass me the salt."  
"Please order me the steak and potatoes."  
"Please stop bothering me."  
"Please wash your hands before dinner."  
"Please wait outside until we are ready."  
"Please zip up your coat before you go outside."  
"Please stand back."

The word 'please' can also mean to give enjoyment or satisfaction to.

Here are some examples:

"The smell of the flowers was very pleasing."  
"May it please the court to admit this into evidence?"  
"I was very pleased with how the children behaved in class."  
"You cannot please everyone all the time."  
"She was pleased with the dress."

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### 58. Don't + (verb)

The word 'don't' is a contraction of the words 'do not.' It is said to convey a message of what NOT should be done.

Here are some examples:

"Don't try and fool me."  
"Don't allow this to happen."  
"Don't watch scary movies before you go to bed."  
"Don't cause any more trouble."  
"Don't chew gum in class."  
"Do not concern yourself with other people's problems."  
"Do not behave that way."  
"Do not announce your decision until you're ready."  
"Do not argue with me."  
"Do not arrive late for your meeting."

### 59. Do you like

With this question you are asking someone what they prefer or enjoy.

Here are some examples:

"Do you like traveling on a plane?"  
"Do you like watching baseball on TV?"  
"Do you like skiing or snowboarding?"  
"Do you like going to bed early?"  
"Do you like spending time with me?"  
"Do you like repeating the class?"  
"Do you like playing video games?"  
"Do you like listening to music?"  
"Do you like practicing playing the piano?"  
"Do you like jogging with me?"

### 60. How often do you

When asking this question you are inquiring how often or how frequent someone does a particular thing.

Here are some examples:

"How often do you exercise?"  
"How often do you change your password?"  
"How often do you help out at school?"  
"How often do you listen to your MP3 player?"  
"How often do you need to go to the dentist?"  
"How often do you receive your magazine in the mail?"  
"How often do you report to your supervisor?"

"How often do you stretch before working out?"  
"How often do you talk to your parents?"  
"How often do you travel?"

### 61. Do you want me to + (verb)

To 'want' is to feel or have a desire for. When saying 'Do you want me to' you're asking someone if there is anything you can do for them or assist them with.

Here are some examples:

"Do you want me to pick up the kids?"  
"Do you want me to fix your flat tire?"  
"Do you want me to help you read that book?"  
"Do you want me to remind you?"  
"Do you want me to remove my shoes?"

The word 'want' can also be used to express something YOU would like someone else to do or that something you personally would enjoy.

Here are some examples:

"I want you to come over."  
"I want you to make a decision."  
"I want you to water the flowers."  
"I want to understand what you are trying to say."  
"I want to be better at swimming."  
"I want to be more involved at church."

### 62. What do you think about (verb-ing)

This question asks someone their opinion about a topic.

Here are some examples:

"What do you think about having a cup of tea with me?"  
"What do you think about working overtime next week?"  
"What do you think about waiting in line for tickets?"  
"What do you think about sailing?"  
"What do you think about staying here another night?"  
"What do you think about retiring from your job?"  
"What do you think about planting new trees in the backyard?"  
"What do you think about offering to babysit?"  
"What do you think about living in a new city?"  
"What do you think about filming our vacation?"

### 63. Why don't we + (verb)

'Don't' is a contraction of 'do not.' When using 'why' you are asking a question that involves yourself and the person you are talking to.

Here are some examples:

"Why don't we go bowling tonight?"  
"Why don't we pick some fresh flowers?"  
"Why don't we play a game of chess?"  
"Why don't we save more money?"  
"Why don't we remember this place?"

"Why don't we test this before using it?"  
"Why don't we try and do it again?"  
"Why don't we post our results online?"  
"Why don't we gather more firewood?"  
"Why don't we earn more money?"

### 64. It's too bad that

'Too bad' means regrettable or unfortunate. When using it in a sentence you are expressing a concern or regret for what has taken place. The topic being discussed could have happened to you, the person you are talking to, or someone or something else.

Here are some examples:

"It's too bad that she lost her job."  
"It's too bad that you have to go."  
"It's too bad that I found out about it."  
"It's too bad we will not be there on time."  
"It's too bad that tickets are all gone to that concert."  
"It's too bad that it is supposed to rain."  
"It's too bad that she got hurt."  
"It's too bad that my work has to lay off people."  
"It's too bad that you do not understand."

### 65. You could have + (past participle)

Using 'could have' you are speaking about something that was, should be or would be. You are stating that they had other options that could have been chosen.

Here are some examples:

"You could have completed it sooner."  
"You could have blown your chance."  
"You could have done better on your exam."  
"You could have given me more time to get ready."  
"You could have heard that from someone else."  
"You could have sent that package first class."  
"You could have slept in a little longer."  
"You could have written him a letter."  
"You could have thought of something to do."  
"You could have upset her by saying that."

### 66. If I were you, I would + (verb)

Here you are giving an example of what decision YOU would do given the circumstances. This can be in past tense or in a conditional present.

Here are some examples:

"If I were you, I would enjoy my vacation."  
"If I were you, I would explain what happened."  
"If I were you, I would continue working until it is done."  
"If I were you, I would book my reservations now."  
"If I were you, I would answer the question."

By adding 'have' after the word 'would' you are talking about something in the past tense.



Here are some examples:

- "If I were you, I would have enjoyed my vacation."
- "If I were you, I would have explained what happened."
- "If I were you, I would have continued working until it was done."
- "If I were you, I would have booked my reservations now."
- "If I were you, I would have answered the question."

#### 67. It's gonna be + (adjective)

You're informing someone what something is going to be like. This could be something you are going to do, see or feel.

Here are some examples:

- "It's going to be delicious."
- "It's gonna be easy."
- "It's gonna be depressing."
- "It's going to be exciting."
- "It's going to be disgusting."

You can also add 'he or she' or a person's name to describe how they might react to something.

Here are some examples:

- "He is going to be tough to deal with."
- "He is going to be terrific at that."
- "She is going to be relieved to hear that."
- "She is going to be scared after watching that movie."
- "Sally is going to be successful."
- "Mike is going to be grumpy after I tell him."

#### 68. It looks like + (noun)

You could be describing how something is similar or appears to be by the way it looks.

Here are some examples:

- "It looks like a balloon."
- "It looks like a jellyfish."
- "It looks like a banana."
- "It looks like a fish."

You can also use 'it looks like' to describe something that might be in the future.

Here are some examples:

- "It looks like it's going to rain."
- "It looks like it's going to be fun."
- "It looks like it's going to be a long day."

You can also use it to describe something in the present tense.

Here are some examples:

- "It looks like they are leaving."
- "It looks like he is waving to us."

"It looks like she is lost."

"It looks like they are racing."

#### 69. That's why + (subject + verb)

'That's' is short for 'that is.' Here you are telling someone 'because of this' or 'therefore.'

Here are some examples:

- "That's why people admire you."
- "That's why she appears so happy."
- "That's why babies crawl before they can walk."
- "That's why Pam cries at sad movies."
- "That's why you fail to understand."
- "That is why you help out people in need."
- "That is why you try and include everyone."
- "That is why you lock your doors when you leave home."
- "That is why she smiles when you walk by."
- "That is why you use it for emergencies."

#### 70. It's time to + (verb)

You are letting someone know that something is required to be done at the present time.

Here are some examples:

- "It's time to say goodbye."
- "It's time to ask for a raise."
- "It's time to collect our money."
- "It's time to cheer for our team."
- "It's time to change the clocks."
- "It is time to decide what to do."
- "It is time to enjoy ourselves."
- "It is time to fill me in on what's going on."
- "It is time to help out."
- "It is time to join a gym."

#### 71. The point is that + (subject + verb)

By stating 'the point is' you are stating in your opinion the meaning about what is actually happening.

Here are some examples:

- "The point is that if you study you will do well in school."
- "The point is that she does not understand."
- "The point is that we need this done today."
- "The point is that the world would be a better place."
- "The point is that we should help."
- "The point is that snakes can be dangerous."
- "The point is that leaving a baby alone is not a good idea."
- "The point is that if we do not leave now we will be late."
- "The point is that she needs to be more responsible."
- "The point is that we need to work together."

#### 72. How was + (noun)

By using the words 'how was' you are asking someone a question about something that happened or something they did in the past.

Here are some examples:

- "How was your meeting?"
- "How was your doctor's appointment?"
- "How was the birthday party?"
- "How was lunch?"
- "How was the airplane ride?"
- "How was vacation?"
- "How were your parents?"
- "How were roads when you drove home?"
- "How were people acting after what happened?"
- "How were holidays with the family?"

### 73. How about + (verb-ing)

You're asking someone their opinion on something or if they would like to do something.

Here are some examples:

- "How about singing?"
- "How about hanging out tonight?"
- "How about folding the laundry for me?"
- "How about helping us out?"
- "How about describing to me what happened?"
- "How about exploring new ideas?"
- "How about comparing prices before we buy it?"
- "How about considering it?"
- "How about following me to their house?"
- "How about feeding the dogs?"

### 74. What if + (subject + verb)

Here you are asking a question about 'in the event of' or 'in the event that.' Usually you are looking for an answer at the time of the question that is being asked.

Here are some examples:

- "What if I miss the bus?"
- "What if I were late to dinner?"
- "What if I called her tomorrow?"
- "What if I don't understand?"
- "What if someone sees me?"
- "What if no one is home?"
- "What if they decide to stay?"
- "What if it rains while we are camping?"
- "What if I do not finish on time?"
- "What if we introduce ourselves first?"

### 75. How much does it cost to + (verb)

You are simply asking how much you would need to pay to do something.

Here are some examples:

- "How much does it cost to fly to Europe?"
- "How much does it cost to own a house?"
- "How much does it cost to play a round of golf?"
- "How much does it cost to join a gym?"

"How much does it cost to repair my car?"

"How much would it cost to talk long distance?"

"How much would it cost to run a website?"

"How much would it cost to wash my car?"

"How much would it cost to rent a car?"

"How much would it cost to go to the movies?"

### 76. How come + (subject + verb)

When using 'how come' you are asking why a particular thing has or had to take place.

Here are some examples:

- "How come parents worry so much?"
- "How come people carpool to work?"
- "How come you are so upset?"
- "How come he will not call you?"
- "How come you stayed out so late?"
- "How come you cannot make a decision?"
- "How come you always question me?"
- "How come we never agree?"
- "How come your dog digs in the yard?"
- "How come she will not come over?"

### 77. What are the chances of + (verb-ing)

By asking 'what are the chances of' you are wondering how often or in what case would a particular thing happen.

Here are some examples:

- "What are the chances of getting tickets?"
- "What are the chances of that happening?"
- "What are the chances of it raining today?"
- "What are the chances of winning the lottery?"

When replacing the word 'the' with 'your' or 'our' you can ask what the chances 'personally' that the topic will happen.

Here are some examples:

- "What are the chances of you staying home today?"
- "What are your chances of getting the job?"
- "What are your chances of improving?"
- "What are your chances of moving?"
- "What are our chances of staying together?"
- "What are our chances of working together?"
- "What are our chances of going together?"

### 78. There is something wrong with + (noun)

You are informing someone that there is something not right or out of the ordinary.

Here are some examples:

- "There is something wrong with my laptop."
- "There is something wrong with my car."
- "There is something wrong with my cell phone."
- "There is something wrong with my head."
- "There is something wrong with your answering machine."

"There is something wrong with your way of thinking."  
 "There is something wrong with your attitude."  
 "There is something wrong with your dog."  
 "There is something wrong with our relationship."  
 "There is something wrong with our alarm clock."

### 79. Let's not + (verb)

The word 'let's' is formed from the words 'let us.' Here you are requesting that something not take place at this moment or that what is happening needs to be contained or lessened.

Here are some examples:

"Let's not discuss this now."  
 "Let's not stay here too long."  
 "Let's not stop anywhere on the way."  
 "Let's not remain mad at each other."  
 "Let's not meddle in other people's business."  
 "Let us not get too excited."  
 "Let us not worry too much."  
 "Let us not interrupt them when they are talking."  
 "Let us help you."  
 "Let us get that for you."

### 80. Let's say that + (subject + verb)

'Let's' is a contraction for 'let us.' You are suggesting to someone that you should both agree on what you will communicate to someone else.

Here are some examples:

"Let's say that you love to fish."  
 "Let's say we found it."  
 "Let's say that we enjoy being with them."  
 "Let's say that we had a good time."  
 "Let's say that it's hard to decide."  
 "Let's say that we have to go."  
 "Let's say that we can host."  
 "Let's say that I have to work."  
 "Let's say that the movie was really good."

### 81. There's no need to + (verb)

The word 'there's' is a contraction of the words 'there is' or 'there has.' When expressing 'no need' you are stating that the action does not need to take place.

Here are some examples:

"There's no need to worry."  
 "There's no need to be upset."  
 "There's no need to act so strange."  
 "There's no need to act so shy."  
 "There's no need to rush off."  
 "There's no need to talk now."  
 "There is no need to call this late."  
 "There is no need to bother him."  
 "There is no need to run away."  
 "There is no need to stop now."

### 82. It takes + (time) + to + (verb)

You are letting someone know how long it will take to do a particular thing.

Here are some examples:

"It takes one hour to get there."  
 "It takes forty-five minutes for me to get ready."  
 "It takes four quarters to complete a football game."  
 "It takes 7 seconds for my car to go 60 miles per hour."  
 "It takes all day for us to finish golfing."  
 "It takes years to learn to play guitar."  
 "It takes 15 minutes to get to downtown."  
 "It takes me one hour to cook."

### 83. Please make sure that + (subject + verb)

You are asking someone to make sure that a particular thing happens or takes place.

Here are some examples:

"Please make sure that she wakes up on time."  
 "Please make sure that she gets to school."  
 "Please make sure that dinner is ready when we get home."  
 "Please make sure that your assignment is done."  
 "Please make sure that the water is not too hot."  
 "Please make sure you cook the meat long enough."  
 "Please make sure that she is getting along with her new friends."  
 "Please make sure that we leave on time."  
 "Please make sure you record our favorite TV show."  
 "Please make sure that you don't stay out too late."

### 84. Here's to + (noun)

'Here's to' is used in a way of celebrating or identifying a person, place, or thing of significance. It is usually said while toasting someone at dinner, or signaling to someone or something after an event.

Here are some examples:

"Here's to the winner!"  
 "Here's to your marriage!"  
 "Here's to the New Year!"  
 "Here's to great friends!"  
 "Here's to starting a new job!"  
 "Here is to the luckiest guy in the world!"  
 "Here is to you!"  
 "Here is to happiness!"  
 "Here is to a wonderful day!"  
 "Here is to great memories!"

### 85. It's no use + (verb-ing)

'It's' is a contraction for 'it is.' By stating 'it's no use' you are saying that what you or someone else is doing is not recommended or uncalled for.

Here are some examples:

"It's no use crying."  
"It's no use separating them."  
"It's no use talking to her."  
"It's no use whining about it."  
"It's no use apologizing."  
"It's no use attempting to please him."  
"It's no use arguing about it."  
"It's no use behaving that way."  
"It's no use cleaning up."  
"It's no use checking on it yet."

#### **86. There's no way + (subject + verb)**

'There's' is a contraction of the words 'there is.' By stating 'there's no way' you are relaying a thought of doubt about an event taking place now or in the future.

Here are some examples:

"There's no way you finish on time."  
"There's no way we complete on time."  
"There's no way your mother approves."  
"There's no way no one claims it."  
"There's no way they expect it."  
"There's no way he can fix it."  
"There's no way he can handle the news."  
"There's no way your brother injured his ankle."  
"There is no way that horse jumps it."  
"There is no way he missed it."

#### **87. It's very kind of you to + (verb)**

When saying it is 'kind of you' you are saying that what someone has done or said was very appreciated or welcomed.

Here are some examples:

"It's very kind of you to offer me the job."  
"It's very kind of you to listen to me."  
"It's very kind of you to join me."  
"It's very kind of you to invite us."  
"It's very kind of you to inform us what happened."  
"It is kind of you to help us."  
"It is kind of you to fill me in."  
"It is kind of you to entertain us."  
"It is kind of you to double my salary."  
"It is kind of you to decorate for the party."

#### **88. There's nothing + (subject) + can + (verb)**

'There's' is a contraction of the words 'there is.' When using the word 'nothing' you are suggesting that something cannot happen or be done.

Here are some examples:

"There's nothing you can harm."  
"There's nothing the police can identify."  
"There's nothing we can agree on."

"There's nothing we can join."  
"There's nothing she can cook."  
"There's nothing my dog can learn."

By using the word 'cannot' or 'can't' you change the expression to mean that all is possible.

Here are some examples:

"There is nothing I cannot ask for."  
"There's nothing we cannot accomplish."  
"There's nothing our dog cannot open."  
"There's nothing that truck cannot move."

#### **89. Rumor has it that + (subject + verb)**

'Rumor has it' is an expression used when suggesting you might have heard something or read about something that is taking place now or in the future. A rumor is not a fact.

Here are some examples:

"Rumor has it that that player will get traded."  
"Rumor has it that she cheated on him."  
"Rumor has it that they are going to get married."  
"Rumor has it that you like to paint."  
"Rumor has it that show is going to end."  
"Rumor has it that he is going to get a raise."  
"Rumor has it that your sister got in trouble."  
"Rumor has it that she goes to our gym."  
"Rumor has it that he will not return."  
"Rumor has it that it happened while texting."

## UNIT TWO - READING AND LISTENING

### 1) The Lion and the Rabbit

A **cruel** lion lived in the forest. Every day, he killed and ate a lot of animals. The other animals were **afraid** the lion would kill them all.

The animals told the lion, "Let's make a deal. If you **promise** to eat only one animal each day, then one of us will come to you every day. Then you don't have to **hunt** and kill us."

The plan sounded **well** thought-out to the lion, so he **agreed**, but he also said, "If you don't come every day, I promise to kill all of you the next day!"

Each day after that, one animal went to the lion so that the lion could eat it. Then, all the other animals were safe. **Finally**, it was the rabbit's turn to go to the lion. The rabbit went very slowly that day, so the lion was **angry** when the rabbit finally **arrived**. The lion angrily asked the rabbit, "Why are you late?"

"I was **hiding** from another lion in the forest. That lion said he was the king, so I was afraid."

The lion told the rabbit, "I am the only king here! Take me to that other lion, and I will kill him. The rabbit **replied**, "I will be happy to show you where he lives."

The rabbit led the lion to an old well in the **middle** of the forest. The well was very deep with water at the **bottom**. The rabbit told the lion, "Look in there. The lion lives at the bottom."

When the lion looked in the well, he could see his own face in the water. He thought that was the other lion. Without waiting another **moment**, the lion jumped into the well to **attack** the other lion. He never came out.

All of the other animals in the forest were very **pleased** with the rabbit's **clever** trick.

### Vocabulary

**afraid** adj. When someone is afraid, they feel fear.

*The woman was **afraid** of what she saw.*

**agree** v. To agree is to say "yes" or to think the same way.

*A: The food is very good in that restaurant.*

*B: I **agree** with you.*

**angry** adj. When someone is angry, they may want to speak loudly or fight.

*She didn't do her homework, so her father is **angry**.*

**arrive** v. To arrive is to get to or reach some place.

*The bus always **arrives** at the corner of my street at 4:00.*

**attack** v. To attack is to try to fight or to hurt.

*The man with the sword **attacked** the other man first.*

**bottom** n. The bottom is the lowest part.

*The **bottom** of my shoe has a hole in it.*

**clever** adj. When someone is clever, they can solve a hard puzzle or problem.

*The **clever** boy thought of a good idea.*

**cruel** adj. When someone is cruel, they do bad things to hurt others.

*The **cruel** man yelled at his sister.*

**finally** adv. If something happens finally, it happens after a longtime or at the end.

*He **finally** crossed the finish line after five hours of running.*

**hide** v. To hide is to try not to let others see you.

*The other children will **hide** while you count to 100.*

**hunt** v. To hunt is to look for or search for an animal to kill.

*Long ago, people **hunted** with bows and arrows.*

**lot** n. A lot means a large number or amount of people, animals, things, etc.

*There are a **lot** of apples in the basket.*

**middle** n. The middle of something is the center or halfway point.

*The Canadian flag has a maple leaf in the **middle** of it.*

**moment** n. A moment is a second or a very short time.

*I was only a few **moments** late for the*

*meeting.*

**pleased** adj. When someone is pleased, they are happy.

*She was **pleased** with the phone call she received.*

**promise** v. To promise is to say you will do something for sure.

*He **promised** to return my key by tomorrow.*

**reply** v. To reply is to give an answer or say back to someone.

*She asked him what time his meeting was. He **replied**, "at three."*

**safe** adj. When a person is safe, they are not in danger.

*Put on your seat belt in the car to be **safe**.*

**trick** n. A trick is something you do to fool another person.

*His card **trick** really surprised us.*

**well** adv. You use well to say that something was done in a good way.

*The couple can dance quite **well**.*



## 2) The Laboratory

Mia's father had a **laboratory**, but she had no idea what was in it. Her dad always closed and locked the door when he went in. She knew that he used it to do **projects** for work. He never told Mia what these projects were.

One night, Mia **approached** the door to the laboratory. She stopped and thought, "I wonder what crazy **experiment** he is doing now." Suddenly, she heard a **loud noise**. It sounded like an **evil laugh**. The noise **scared** her, so she walked quickly back to her room.

The next night, her friend Liz came to her house. When Liz arrived, Mia told her about the night before. "Oh, it was **terrible**," she said.

"Why don't we see what is in there?" Liz asked. "It will be a fun **adventure**!"

Mia felt **nervous** about going into her father's laboratory, but she agreed. As always, the door was locked. They

waited until Mia's father left the laboratory to eat dinner. "He didn't lock the door!" Liz said. "Let's go."

The laboratory was dark. The girls walked down the stairs **carefully**. Mia **smelled** strange **chemicals**. What terrible thing was her father **creating**?

Suddenly, they heard an evil laugh. It was even **worse** than the one Mia heard the night before. What if a monster was going to **kill** them? Mia had to do something. She **shouted** for help.

Mia's father ran into the room and turned on the lights. "Oh, no," he said. "You must have learned my **secret**." "Your monster tried to kill us," Mia said. "Monster?" he asked. "You mean this?" He had a pretty doll in his hands. The doll laughed. The laugh didn't sound so evil anymore. "I made this for your birthday. I wanted to give it to you then, but you have it now. I hope you like it!"

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### Vocabulary

**adventure** n. An adventure is a fun or exciting thing that you do.  
*Riding in the rough water was an **adventure**.*

**approach** v. To approach something means to move close to it.  
*The boy **approached** his school.*

**carefully** adv. Carefully means with great attention, especially to detail or safety.  
*The baby **carefully** climbed down the stairs.*

**chemical** n. A chemical is something that scientists use in chemistry.  
*The scientist mixed the **chemicals**.*

**create** v. To create means to make something new.  
*She **created** an igloo from blocks of snow.*

**evil** adj. Evil describes something or someone bad or cruel, not good.  
*The **evil** figure scared us all.*

**experiment** n. An experiment is a test that you do to see what will happen.

*The student did an **experiment** in science class.*

**kill** v. To kill someone or something is to make them die.  
*I **killed** the fly with a fly swatter.*

**laboratory** n. A laboratory is a room where a scientist works.  
*My mother works in a **laboratory**.*

**laugh** n. Laugh is the sound made when someone is happy or a funny thing occurs  
*The sound of their **laugh** filled the room.*

**loud** adj. If a sound is loud, it is strong and very easy to hear.  
*The man's voice was so **loud** that we all could hear him.*

**nervous** adj. When a person is nervous, they think something bad will happen.  
*The boy became **nervous** when he heard the news.*

**noise** n. A noise is an unpleasant sound.  
*The crying baby made a loud **noise**.*

**project** n. A project is a type of work that you do for school or a job.  
*His afternoon work **project** was to paint the room green.*

**scare** v. To scare someone is to make them feel afraid.  
*My uncle was **scared** by what he saw in the room.*

**secret** n. A secret is something that you do not tell other people.  
*The two boys were sharing a **secret**.*

**shout** v. To shout is to say something loudly.  
*My boss **shouted** at me because I was late for work.*

**smell** v. To smell something means to use your nose to sense it.  
*The two friends **smelled** the flower.*

**terrible** adj. If something is terrible, it is very bad.  
*The way he treated his classmate was **terrible**.*

**worse** adj. If something is worse, it is of poorer quality than another thing.  
*Business was **worse** this month than last month.*



## UNIT THREE - ADVERBS

The subsections in this lesson are: **1. Types of Adverbs, 2. Comparison of Adverbs, 3. Forms of Adverbs, 4. Positions of**

An **adverb** can be a word (incredibly) or a phrase (last night) that describes or modifies a verb, an adjective or another adverb, and sometimes a sentence, but not a noun or a pronoun.

- ✓ I dreamed about you **last night**. (**Adverb**: last night; verb: dreamed)
- ✓ The monster was **incredibly** ugly. (**Adverb**: incredibly; adjective: ugly)
- ✓ The heart patient collapsed **quite suddenly**. (**Adverb**: suddenly; **Adverb**: quite)
- ✓ **Fortunately**, we were in time to buy the last tickets. (**Adverb**: fortunately, modifying a sentence)

**In many sentences, the adverb comes after the verb.**

- ✓ He called **yesterday**.
- ✓ The train will arrive **soon**

- ✓ He strove **hard** to reach the top.
- ✓ The patient is sleeping **soundly**.

**Unlike adjectives, adverbs do not modify nouns.**

**Correct:** That woman has a **beautiful** daughter. (**Adjective**)

**Incorrect:** That woman has a **beautifully** daughter. (**Adverb**)

**Correct:** He found the exam quite **hard**. (**Adjective**)

**Incorrect :** He found the exam quite **hardly**. (**Adverb**)

**Correct:** We heard a **loud** explosion and then saw **thick** smoke. (**Adjective**)

**Incorrect :** We heard a **loudly** explosion and then saw **thickly** smoke. (**Adverb**)

**Some adverbs and adjectives share the same word.** Examples of such words include **far, hard, and long**.

- I got a pair of shoes **cheap** in the sale. (**Adverb**)
- I got a **cheap** pair of shoes in the sale. (**Adjective**)

- We don't live **far** away from here. (**Adverb**)
- Where we live isn't **far** from here. (**Adjective**)

- She worked quite **hard**. (**Adverb**)
- She found the work quite **hard**. (**Adjective**)

- If we exercise regularly, we may live **longer**. (**Adverb**)
- If we exercise regularly, we may live a **longer** life. (**Adjective**)

- You have written the name **wrong**. (**Adverb**)
- You have written the **wrong** name. (**Adjective**)

### 1. Types of Adverbs

There are different kinds of adverbs expressing different meaning. The following are some of the common ones.

#### **Adverb of time**

An adverb of time tells us when something is done or happens. We use it at the beginning or at the end of a sentence. We use it as a form of emphasis when we place it at the beginning. Adverbs of time include **afterwards, already, always, immediately, last month, now, soon, then, and yesterday**.

- ✓ He collapsed and died **yesterday**.
- ✓ His factory was burned down **a few months ago**.
- ✓ **Last week**, we were stuck in the lift for an hour.

#### **Adverb of place**

An adverb of place tells us where something is done or happens. We use it after the verb, object or at the end of a sentence. Adverbs of place include words such as **above, below, here, outside, over there, there, under, upstairs**.

- ✓ We can stop **here** for lunch.
- ✓ The schoolboy was knocked **over** by a school bus.
- ✓ They rushed for their lives when fire broke out in the floor **below**.

### Adverb of manner

An adverb of manner tells us how something is done or happens. Most adverbs of manner end in -ly such as **badly, happily, sadly, slowly, quickly**, and others that include **well, hard, fast**, etc.

- ✓ The brothers were **badly** injured in the fight.
- ✓ They had to act **fast** to save the others floating in the water.
- ✓ At the advanced age of 88, she still sang very **well**.

### Adverb of degree

An adverb of degree tells us the level or extent that something is done or happens. Words of adverb of degree are **almost, much, nearly, quite, really, so, too, very**, etc.

- ✓ It was **too** dark for us to find our way out of the cave. (Before adjective)
- ✓ The referee had to stop the match when it began to rain **very** heavily. (Before adverb)
- ✓ Her daughter is **quite** fat for her age.
- ✓ The accident victim **nearly** died from his injuries.
- ✓ After all these years, she is still feeling **very** sad about her father's death.

### Adverb of frequency

An adverb of frequency tells us how often something is done or happens. Words used as adverbs of frequency include **again, almost, always, ever, frequently, generally, hardly ever, nearly, nearly always, never, occasionally, often, rarely, seldom, sometimes, twice, usually**, and **weekly**.

- ✓ He complained that she **never** smiled back.
- ✓ We only write to each other very **occasionally**.
- ✓ Peter **seldom** reads the Bible.
- ✓ **Sometimes** he stays late in the office to complete his work.
- ✓ Our cat was bitten **twice** by the same dog.
- ✓ The man **usually** proposes marriage.
- ✓ They were **almost** fifty when they got married.
- ✓ He hardly **ever** say something nice to his wife.
- ✓ While overseas, he **frequently** phoned home.
- ✓ She is not **nearly** always right although she thinks she is **always** right.

## 2. Comparison of Adverbs

There are three degrees of comparison in adverbs – the **Positive**, the **Comparative**, and the **Superlative**. The adverbs form their comparatives and superlatives using **-er** and **-est**, and **more** and **most**. Adverbs that end in -ly use the words **more** and **most** to form their comparatives and superlatives.

The one-syllable adverbs use ‘-er’ in the comparative form, and ‘-est’ in the superlative form.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative	Positive	Comparative	Superlative
early	earlier	earliest	late	later	latest
fast	faster	fastest	loud	louder	loudest
hard	harder	hardest	near	nearer	nearest
high	higher	highest	soon	sooner	soonest

Adverbs which end in ‘-ly’ or have three or more syllables each form the comparative with ‘more’ and the superlative with ‘most’.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative	Positive	Comparative	Superlative
angrily	more angrily	most angrily	heavily	more heavily	most heavily
brightly	more brightly	most brightly	loudly	more loudly	most loudly
dimly	more dimly	most dimly	quietly	more quietly	most quietly
freely	more freely	most freely	sweetly	more sweetly	most sweetly
gladly	more gladly	most gladly	terribly	more terribly	most terribly

The comparative form is used to compare two things.

- We must not reach there **later** than 7 o’clock.
- You speak **more loudly** than a loudspeaker.
- Sirius shines **more brightly** than all the other stars.

The superlative form is used to compare three or more things.

- He arrived **the earliest**, so he had to wait for the others.
- Why do you have to speak the **most loudly** of all at the meeting?
- Of all the girls, your sister sang the **most sweetly**.

It is not correct to use **–er** and **more** together, or **–est** and **most** together.

- The tree is **more taller** than the giraffe. (**Incorrect**)
- The tree is **taller** than the giraffe. (**Correct**)
- This turkey is the **most oldest** in the farm. (**Incorrect**)
- This turkey is the **oldest** in the farm. (**Correct**)

Some adverbs form the comparative and the superlative irregularly.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative	Positive	Comparative	Superlative
badly	worse (than)	worst (the)	little	less	least
far	farther	farthest	much/many	more	most
far	further	furthest	well	better	best

*Sentence examples:*

- Of the two teddy bears, which do you like **better**?
- This has to be the **farthest** I have ever walked in my life.

### 3. Forms of Adverbs

There are three forms of adverbs: adverbs formed by adding -ly to an adjective, adverbs that share identical words with an adjective, and adverbs not derived from an adjective or any other word.

a) Most adverbs are formed by adding -ly to an adjective:

- He had a **sudden** heart attack while jogging. (Adjective)
- He **suddenly** had a heart attack while jogging. (Adverb)
- She had a **quick** walk to get there on time. (Adjective)
- She walked **quickly** to get there on time. (Adverb)

b) Adverbs that share identical words with an adjective:

- He found the exam quite **hard**. (Adjective)
- He failed his exam as he didn't try very **hard**. (Adverb)
- The two brothers live on **opposite** sides of the city. (Adjective)
- She has a brother who lives **opposite** to her. (Adverb)

c) Adverbs such as **as, even, how, never, next, now, rather, so, soon, still, then, too**, etc.

- He doesn't **even** know where the Pacific Ocean is.
- He said he had **never** been to a circus.
- She has got **rather** a lot of money to spend at this time of the month.
- She has eaten two big pizzas and is **still** hungry.

**Converting a number of adjectives to adverbs by adding -ly entails removing a letter as shown in the following:**

- by adding **-ly** or **-ally** to the end of an adjective (quick –quickly, heroic –heroically),
- by adding **-ly** after removing the last **-e** from an adjective (comfortable –comfortably, possible –possibly), or
- by dropping the last **y** from an adjective and replacing it with **-ily** (easy –easily, happy –happily).

Adverbs are also formed from other parts of speech such as noun (accident) and verb (hurry), and from present participle (frightening).

- She deleted my file by **accident**. (Noun)
- She **accidentally** deleted my file. (Adverb)
- Nick **hurried** to answer the telephone. (Verb)
- Nick moved **hurriedly** to answer the telephone. (Adverb)
- He's **frightening** us with the speed he's driving. (present participle)
- He's driving **frighteningly** close to the edge of the pavement. (Adverb)

#### 4. Positions of Adverbs

**Adverbs** occupy different positions in a sentence.

##### 1. At the beginning of a sentence before the subject

- **Sometimes** she gives me a lift to work.
- **Fortunately**, we got home before it started to rain.
- **Suddenly** all the lights went out.

##### 2. After the auxiliary verb and before the main verb

- The father was **tragically** killed in a road accident.
- We do **occasionally** go bird-watching.
- The rain has **already** stopped when we arrived.

##### 3. After the auxiliary verb (be) that is used as the main verb

- She is **always** quick to point out other people's faults.
- As usual, they are **very** late.
- The boys were **incredibly** lucky to be alive after what happened.

##### 4. Before the main verb if there is no auxiliary verb

- Their parents **often** go to the cinema.
- She **reluctantly** agreed to his proposals.
- Your fat uncle **accidentally** knocked my vase of fresh flowers over.

##### 5. After the main verb if there is no auxiliary verb

- The sisters dressed **beautifully** for the occasion.
- The tourist looked **carefully** at the antique before she bought it.
- She spoke **loudly** to the crowd on women's issues.

##### 6. At the end of a sentence

- He admitted punching and kicking the man **repeatedly**.
- Our old neighbor fell and hurt her leg **badly**.
- Hey, you have not pronounced my name **correctly**.

Adverbs with two adverbial forms

Some adverbs have two adverbial forms each – one ends in –ly while the other one doesn’t have –ly

cheap	cheaply		tight	tightly		sharp	sharply		near	nearly
close	closely		wide	widely		short	shortly		real	really
deep	deeply		wrong	wrongly		strong	strongly		right	rightly
direct	directly		loud	loudly		last	lastly		hard	hardly
free	freely		low	lowly		late	lately		high	highly

Example:

- He **freely** admitted to his mother that he had escaped from the prison.
- My barber friend let me have a haircut for **free**.
- The son is **nearly** as skinny as his father.
- Don’t go too **near** to the tree; it could be struck by lightning.
- They had a real fight **shortly** before their marriage.
- We had to cut **short** the boat trip when everyone complained of feelings of seasickness.

Comparison of Adverbs

Like the comparison of adjectives, adverbs have three degrees of comparison: the **Positive**, the **Comparative**, and the **Superlative**. Most adverbs end in –ly, and they form the Comparative with **more** and the superlative with **most**. The following table shows some of the adverbs ending in –ly.

- The team played **brilliantly** against a stronger opponent. (Positive)
- The team has to play **more passionately** to win more matches. (Comparative)
- The team needs another striker in order to play **most effectively**. (Superlative)

Positive	Comparative	Superlative		Positive	Comparative	Superlative
angrily	more angrily	most angrily		directly	more directly	most directly
anxiously	more anxiously	most anxiously		easily	more easily	most easily
beautifully	more beautifully	most beautifully		famously	more famously	most famously
bravely	more bravely	most bravely		fiercely	more fiercely	most fiercely
brightly	more brightly	most brightly		foolishly	more foolishly	most foolishly
busily	more busily	most busily		freely	more freely	most freely
carefully	more carefully	most carefully		frequently	more frequently	most frequently
cheerfully	more cheerfully	most cheerfully		gladly	more gladly	most gladly
clearly	more clearly	most clearly		happily	more happily	most happily
cleverly	more cleverly	most cleverly		hardly	more hardly	most hardly
comfortably	more comfortably	most comfortably		heavily	more heavily	most heavily
cowardly	more cowardly	most cowardly		cruelly	more cruelly	most cruelly
dimly	more dimly	most dimly		dearly	more dearly	most dearly

## Adverbs sharing same words as Adjectives

Each of the words listed in the table can be an adverb or an adjective.

alone	left	kindly	well	high	straight	far	sharp
back	likely	last	worse	ill	tight	fast	short
better	little	late	wrong	just	together	hard	still
cheap	long	even	pretty	double	only	deep	low
close	loud	fair	right	early	overseas	direct	near

### Example:

- ✓ He seemed to think there's no **better** way of getting money than stealing it. (Adjective)
- ✓ You cannot possibly speak **better** with your mouth full. (Adverb)
- ✓ She was born with an unnaturally **loud** voice. (Adjective)
- ✓ A voice in the crowd cried out **loud** that her little daughter was missing. (Adverb)
- ✓ The driver was the **only** person on the bus that passed by. (Adjective)
- ✓ This bus is for female passengers **only**. (Adverb)

A verb can be an **action verb** or a **state verb**

### Action Verb

An **action verb** is used for an action that has happened, or is still taking place at the time of speaking, or is done habitually.

- ✓ He **cycled** to the shopping mall.
- ✓ He is **cycling** to the shopping mall.
- ✓ He **cycles** to work.

An **action verb** conveys the same meaning when used in different tenses.

- ✓ John **read** the newspaper. / John **was reading** the newspaper.
- ✓ The Queen **will meet** the President. / The Queen **will be meeting** the President.

Some **action verbs** cannot be used in the **continuous tense**.

- ✓ My father **owns** that building. (**NOT**: My father is owning that building.)
- ✓ That book **belongs** to me. (**NOT**: That book is belonging to me.)

### State Verb

A **state verb**, also known as **non-action verb**, refers to the condition of someone or the state they are in.

- ✓ The two neighbours **hate** the sight of each other. (**NOT**: The two neighbours are hating the sight of each other.)
- ✓ She **believes** everything that is told to her. (**NOT**: She is believing everything that is told to her.)

Some **state verbs** when used in the **continuous tense** refer to an action.

- ✓ We are **liking** what we are doing.
- ✓ I am **regretting** now what I did just now.
- ✓ We are **wishing** the rain stops suddenly
- ✓ As usual, he is **being** provocative.

### Action and State Verbs

Some verbs can be both state verb and action verbs. These verbs are used in the continuous tense when they describe an action.

### Examples:

- I **see** you are very happy with your new glasses. (state)
  - The doctor is not **seeing** any more patients. (action)
  - I **have** two dogs, one cat and a goldfish. (state)
  - What are we **having** for dinner tonight? (action)
  - She **thinks** you are getting the wrong idea about her. (state)
  - We're **thinking** of quitting smoking. (action)
  - She **looks** gorgeous in this new dress. (state)
  - She is **looking** at a dress on sale. (action)
- (For more on **state verbs**, see [List4- Verbs:DifferentVerbTypes.](#))



## 3) The Report

Lee sat **among** the books at the **library** and thought about his group project.

They had to turn it in soon, but he hadn't even started his part! Jack and Claire were in his group. They had worked hard. They were also very smart, and Lee didn't want them to get a bad **grade**.

Jack did the **report**. He wrote a lot of very good sentences and **described** things with great adjectives. Claire drew a nice map of the stars. Now, Lee needed to do his part of the project.

"Well, I **suppose** I need to start my model," Lee thought. Making a model of a **planet** was really hard. Lee tried to read **several** books, but he couldn't **comprehend** any of the **charts**. "We're going to **fail** because of me!" Lee said. He put his head down on the table and said, "I wish I could see a planet, **instead** of having to read about it!"

**Suddenly**, there was a bright light. Lee was pulled from his chair, through the roof, and right into a strange ship! "Hello, kid," said an **alien**. "Did you ask for help?"

Lee told the **friendly** alien all about his project. The alien agreed to help Lee **solve** his problem. "First, we'll fly through space to **view** the **universe**. Then, I can help you make a model of my planet."

Soon, they were going through the **clouds**. They passed the moon. Then they viewed Mars. Lee was very excited. Instead of a bad grade, his group would have the best project **ever**!

"It's time to go home," the alien finally said. On the way back, he helped Lee make a model of the planet Mars. Soon, they were on Earth. "Thanks," Lee said. "My model will be awesome!" Then he took his model and said goodbye to his new friend.

## Vocabulary

**alien** n. An alien is a creature from a different world.

*The **alien** came in peace.*

**among** prep. If you are among certain things, they are all around you.

*There was a red apple **among** the green ones.*

**chart** n. A chart is a list of information.

*We used a **chart** to see how we had improved.*

**cloud** n. A cloud is a group of water drops in the sky.

*The sky was filled with white **clouds**.*

**comprehend** v. To comprehend something is to understand it.

*Henry could not **comprehend** the message.*

**describe** v. To describe is to say or write what someone or something is like.

*They **described** their tree as colorful with gold ribbon and a star.*

**ever** adv. Ever means at any time.

*Going skiing last winter was the most fun I've **ever** had.*

**fail** v. To fail means you do not succeed in what you try to do.

*Since he **failed** to get the job, he was sad.*

**friendly** adj. Friendly is behaving in a pleasant, kind way toward someone.

*The **friendly** animals came up to the girl.*

**grade** n. A grade is a score or mark given to someone's work.

*I managed to get good **grades** on my report card.*

**instead** adv. Instead means in place of.

*He ate the carrot **instead** of the ice cream.*

**library** n. A library is a place where you go to read books.

*The **library** at school is full of books.*

**planet** n. A planet is a large round thing in space.

*Saturn is the **planet** with the ring around it.*

**report** n. A report is something students write for school.

*Karen had trouble writing her **report**.*

**several** adj. Several is more than two but not many.

*He had to read **several** books for class.*

**solve** v. To solve something is to find an answer to it.

*All the students could easily **solve** the math problem.*

**suddenly** adv. If something happens suddenly, it happens quickly and unexpectedly.

*I was suddenly **surprised** by the cake my friends brought me.*

**suppose** v. To suppose is to guess.

*I **suppose** I should go home now.*

**universe** n. The universe is the known or supposed objects in space.

*The **universe** is so large that it cannot be measured.*

**view** v. To view is to look at something.

*Michael likes to **view** himself in the mirror.*

#### 4) The Dog's Bell

John's dog was a bad dog. He bit people **frequently**. John had great **concern** about this. It was not an **appropriate** way for a dog to **behave**. His friends in the **village** always **expected** the dog to bite them. The news about John's dog **spread** through the village. He tried to be **patient** and teach the dog to be **calm**.

That also didn't work. John didn't want to **punish** the **None** of the people wanted to go to John's house. John tried to **instruct** the dog to behave, but it never worked dog. "How will I stop my dog's bad **habit**?" John asked himself.

John's friend came to talk to him about the **issue**. During their important meeting, his friend said, "The people in the village asked me to **represent** them. We want your dog to stop this habit. Why don't you put a bell around the dog's neck? This way, we would hear your dog coming down the street."

John thought this was a great idea. Now, people could stay away from the dog. It would not be able to bite anyone anymore.

The dog liked the bell, too. People looked at him when they heard his bell. This made the dog very **content**. He liked the song the bell played when he walked. Page | 21

One day, John's dog **strolled** through the village and met some other dogs. He expected them to want a bell like his. But they laughed at his bell. They said the bell made people **avoid** him. John's dog **shook** his head. "No, they look at me because they like the bell."

The other dogs said, "You have the wrong idea of what makes you popular. Of course, they like your bell. It tells them where you are so they can avoid you. You aren't able to bite them anymore!"

You see, being popular isn't something **positive** when it's for the wrong reason.

#### Vocabulary

**appropriate** adj. When a thing is appropriate, it is right or normal.  
*It's **appropriate** to wear a suit when you go to the office.*

**avoid** v. To avoid something is to stay away from it.  
***Avoid** the broken bottle on the floor.*

**behave** v. To behave is to act in a particular way, especially to be good.  
*She always **behaves** well when her father is around.*

**calm** adj. When someone is calm, they do not get excited or upset.  
*A nice warm bath makes me feel so **calm**.*

**concern** n. Concern is a feeling of worry.  
*I was filled with **concern** after reading the newspaper.*

**content** adj. To be content is to be happy and not want more.  
*The baby looked very **content** sitting on the floor.*

**expect** v. If you expect something to happen, you believe it will happen.  
*I **expect** the bus to be here very soon.*

**frequently** adv. When something happens frequently, it happens often.

*We meet **frequently**, either at the beginning or ending of the week.*

**habit** n. A habit is a thing that you do often.  
*Smoking is a bad **habit** that can kill you.*

**instruct** v. To instruct is to teach.  
*My teacher **instructs** us in several subjects.*

**issue** n. An issue is an important topic.  
*The men spoke about **issues** that were important to the people.*

**none** pron. None means not any of someone or something.  
*He spent all his money. There is **none** left.*

**patient** adj. If a person is patient, they don't become angry or upset easily.  
*I had to be **patient** and wait until 5 o'clock to leave.*

**positive** adj. If something is positive, it is good.  
*She has a **positive** future ahead of her after finishing college.*

**punish** v. To punish means to make someone suffer for breaking the rules or laws.  
*To **punish** me, my teacher had me*

*stand in the corner.*

**represent** v. To represent is to speak or act for a person or group.  
*My lawyer will **represent** me in court.*

**shake** v. To shake is to move back and forth or up and down quickly.  
*When people **shake** hands, it usually means they agree.*

**spread** v. To spread is to move quickly to more places.  
*I like to **spread** butter on my toast.*

**stroll** v. To stroll means to walk slowly and calmly.  
*My dog and I **strolled** through the park today.*

**village** n. A village is a very small town.  
*There are only a few houses in my **village**.*

## UNIT FIVE - TENSES

Tenses are forms of a verb that show the time, continuance or completion of an action or a state that is expressed in connection with the moment at which a statement is made about it. The following tenses are commonly used:

### *Present Tenses*

- ✓ Simple Present Tense
- ✓ Present Continuous Tense
- ✓ Present Perfect Tense
- ✓ Present Perfect Continuous Tense

### *Past Tenses*

- ✓ Simple Past Tense
- ✓ Past Continuous Tense
- ✓ Past Perfect Tense
- ✓ Past Perfect Continuous Tense

### *Future Tenses*

- ✓ Simple Future Tense
- ✓ Future Continuous Tense
- ✓ Future Perfect Tense
- ✓ Future Perfect Continuous Tense

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## A. SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

### Introduction

We use the **simple present tense**:

1. To show a **fact** or something that is always **true**.

*Examples:*

- The heart pumps blood through the body.
- A dentist treats people's teeth.
- He does not speak a word of English.
- Dogs bark.
- Some birds sleep by day and hunt by night.

2. For **daily routines** or something done **regularly** or **habitually**.

*Examples:*

- I never work on weekends.
- We brush our teeth in the morning.
- He smokes two packets of cigarettes a day.
- She goes to church on Sundays.

3. For an action that is **planned** to happen in the future.

*Examples:*

- The train for Birmingham departs at seven o'clock.
- The meeting begins in an hour's time.
- The new supermarket opens next week.
- The match starts in exactly ten minutes.

4. To express **thoughts, feelings** and **states**.

*Examples:*

- It matters a great deal to him to win the championship.
- They feel a lot of loyalty to the company.
- Jill doubts the truth of his statement.
- She deeply regrets saying those nasty things about him

5. For **timetable, schedule, plan**, and **program**.

*Examples:*

- The zoo is open daily from 9 a.m. To 5 p.m.
- The first flight for London leaves at 6.30 a.m.
- There is a television program at six o'clock about cooking.
- The weekly meeting is held in the conference room on Monday at 2.00 p.m.

6. For **sports, commentaries, reviews** (book, film, play, etc.) And **narration**.

*Examples:*

- John passes the ball to Johnny. But Johnny misses it.
- She plays her role marvelously.
- The witch suddenly appears out of nowhere and whacks him with the broom.

7. In newspaper **headlines**.

*Examples:*

- President Dunno resigns.
- Police discover more dead bodies.

8. For **instructions, directions**.

*Examples:*

- Mix the flour and water together, then add sugar.
- Go straight on and when you come to the first traffic lights, turn left.

9. In "**i declare, i promise, i assure**, etc.

*Examples:*

- I declare this pet show open.
- I promise you, i won't do anything stupid.
- I assure you everything will be all right.

With the following **time expressions**: all the time, at night/the weekend, every day/week/month/year, in the morning/afternoon/evening, on Mondays/Tuesday, etc., once/twice a day/week, etc.

*Examples:*

- He picks his nose all the time.
- Tom often goes to the library in the evening.
- My father never works at weekends.
- The flight to Timbuktu goes twice a week.

### Forming the Simple Present Tense

1. To make the simple present tense, we combine the subject, which is a personal pronoun (e.g. She), noun (e.g. uncle) or a proper noun or name (e.g. Mary), with the main verb. In the simple present tense, if the **main verb** comes after the **third** person singular (he, she, it, John, the boy, her sister, his cat, the car, etc.), we end the verb with s or es.

*Examples:*

- Mary goes to the gymnasium every weekend.
  - His office shuts at five o'clock.
  - She drinks coffee in the morning.
  - He sleeps late on Sundays.
  - My uncle smokes a pipe.
2. Where the **subject** is in **plural** form (I, you, they, the boys, his sisters, their cats, the cars, etc.), no change is made to the verb following the subject.

*Examples:*

- We go to the gymnasium every weekend.
  - They drink coffee for breakfast.
  - Our parents do not smoke.
  - You drink plenty of water.
3. To make simple present tense **negative** statements, we place the verb **do not/does not** between the **subject** and the **main verb** (= Subject + do not/does not + verb). **Do not** is used with **plural** subject which is first person (I, we), second person (you), and third person plural (they). We use **does not** with **singular** subject which is the **third** person singular (he, she, it). No 's' or 'es' is added to the verb in simple present tense negative statements.

*Examples:*

- I/We/You/They don't talk a lot.
- He/She does not talk a lot.
- (**NOT**: They do not/don't talks a lot. / He does not/doesn't talks a lot.)
- Note: **you** is the same in **singular** and **plural**.

**be, Am, is, and are** are **not contracted** when they are used in **affirmative** short answers.

CORRECT: Yes, I am. / Yes, he is. / Yes, they are.

INCORRECT: Yes, I'm / Yes, he's / Yes, they're.

4. To make simple present tense questions, we put the verb **Do** for the **first** person, **second** person, and **third** person **plural** (I, you, we, they), or **Does** for the **third** person **singular** (he, she, it) before the subject (= Do/Does + subject + verb). No 's' or 'es' is added to the verb in simple present tense negative questions.

*Examples:*

- Do you believe in God?
- Does she like apple pie?
- (**NOT**: Do you believes in God? / Does she likes apple pie?)
- Does he always sing in the shower?

### Emphatic response with 'do/does'

5. **Do/does** may be used to give emphasis to a response, especially in reply to an unwelcome remark. It is put between the subject and the main verb.

*Examples:*

- "You don't pay much attention to them."
- "I **do** pay much attention to them."
- "She doesn't take an interest in learning."
- "She **does** take an interest in learning."
- Past tense: "Why didn't you tell me? "I **did** tell you."

6. In short answers, we do not repeat the main verb used in the questions.

*Examples:*

- Do you like panda bear? Yes, I do. Or – No, I don't. (**NOT**: No, i do/don't like panda bear.)
- Does he/she like panda bear? Yes, he/she does.

We use **contractions** only for **negative** short answers.  
CORRECT: No, she isn't. / No, we aren't.

## 8. The simple present tense and adverbs of frequency

We often use the simple present tense with **adverbs of frequency** to make clear how often an action takes place. Adverbs of frequency include the following: **always, frequently, generally, normally, never, often, rarely, regularly, seldom, sometimes, and usually.**

An adverb of frequency:

- is placed before the **main verb**, but after the verb 'to be' (am, is, are) and **modal** verbs (can, must, etc.)

*Examples:*

- She **always** forgets my name. (**before** the main verb **forgets**)
- The rainbow is **rarely** seen in this part of the country. (**after** 'is')
- He is so strong he can **really** lift a cow. (**after** 'can')
- They must **never** forget the danger they are in. (**after** 'must')

- is used to **begin** a sentence.

*Example:*

- **Normally**, I arrive at the office before seven o'clock.

- is used **before** or **after** 'not', isn't, aren't, doesn't, don't, etc.

*Example:*

- Some clowns sometimes aren't funny.

- is usually placed after 'not'.

*Example:*

- The whale is not **generally** regarded as a fish.

1. comes immediately after the subject.

*Example:*

- I **seldom** read magazines.

### Non-action verbs

As the followings verbs refer to states or conditions and not actions, they are used only in simple present tense. The following are some common non-action verbs:

- agree assume be believe belong consider contain cost depend dislike doubt envy exist fear find forget hate hear hold hope imagine know like love matter mean measure mind need notice own possess prefer recognize regret remember seem smell sound suppose taste understand want weigh wish

*Examples:*

- My sister **dislikes** cockroach. (**NOT:** My sister is disliking cockroach.)
- His dog **wants** a bone. (**NOT:** His dog is wanting a bone.)
- Her aunt **owns** a little house. (**NOT:** Her aunt is owning a little house.)
- The pizza **tastes** sour. (**NOT:** The pizza is tasting sour.)
- Everyone **knows** he has got a foul temper. (**NOT:** Everyone is knowing he has got a foul temper.)

### More examples:

The manager **feels** he has made the right decision.

(have an opinion - **NOT:** is feeling)

The office **has** a new fax machine.

(own/have possession - **NOT:** is having)

She **sees** a great future for herself in music.

(have an imagination - **NOT:** is seeing)

I **think** it is a lousy idea.

(have an opinion/belief - **NOT:** am thinking)

## The simple present tense and the present continuous tense

1. We do not use the simple present tense for **actions** taking place **now**.

*Examples:*

- **INCORRECT:** He eats his lunch
- **CORRECT:** He is eating his lunch

2. We have to decide if the action is habitual or happening now.

*Examples:*

- Simple Present: He usually drinks coffee. (**habitual**)

- Present continuous: This morning he is drinking tea. (**happening only now**)

3. We use simple present tense, not present continuous tense, to express **states** and **feelings**.

*Examples:*

- I believe in ghosts. (**NOT:** I am believing in ghosts.)
- I remember the rainbow has seven colours. (**NOT:** I am remembering the rainbow has seven colours.)



4. We can use **always** with both simple present and present continuous tenses.

*Examples:*

- She **always** complains about the weather.
- She **is always** complaining about the weather.
- Both have the same meaning.

5. We can use both tenses to express future events that have been **planned**.

*Examples:*

- They **arrive** tomorrow.
- They **are arriving** tomorrow.
- Both have the same meaning

## B. PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

### 1. Introduction

We use the **present continuous tense** to show we are in the **middle** of an activity that is in progress at this moment. The activity started in the past and will go on in the future.

*Example:*

- I **am reading** / I'm writing.

So when we use the present continuous tense we are talking about something that is still not yet finished or complete at the time of speaking.

### 2. Forming the Present Continuous Tense

The **present continuous tense** of any verb is formed with the **simple present tense** of the verb **to be** (=am, is, are) and the **present participle** of the main **verb** (verb + ing)

*Examples:*

- I **am eating** a pie for lunch.
- Mike **is walking** out after a row with his girlfriend.
- Police **are looking** through a pile of papers and still haven't found what they want.

We use the present continuous tense:

- for an action that is still happening at the time of speaking.

*Example:*

- She **is cooking** a meal now.

- for an action that is still going on about this time but not necessary at the time of speaking.

*Example:*

- Jack **is teaching** at a secondary boys' school. (He is not actually teaching now. He may be watching television or playing with his cat at the moment of speaking.)

- to talk about an action that has been planned or arranged to take place at a particular time in the immediate or distant future.

*Example:*

- We **are performing** magic tricks on stage in two weeks.

- to describe a situation that is temporary and does not happen as usual.

*Example:*

- He is usually the hero of the film, but he **is playing** the role of a villain.

- for a changing or evolving situation.

*Example:*

- Pollution **is causing** global warming.'

- to describe a repeated action that the speaker finds irritating.

*Example:*

- He **is** forever **making** unfavourable comments about his mother-in-law.

- with 'always', 'very often', 'forever', 'constantly' to describe an action that happens many times or frequently.

*Example:*

- My old car **is always breaking** down.
- I **very often** go to my mum's for tea or coffee.
- He told her that their love would last **forever**.
- She **is constantly reminding** me to pay back the money I owe her.

- with time expressions such as now, at this moment, at present, in a minute, just now, today, tonight, tomorrow, nowadays, this week, next week, these days, this year.

With **present continuous tense questions**, we use: **am/are/is + subject + ...ing**. E.g. Am I angry?



What are your cats doing in my garden? Is your dog barking at the postman?

We use the present continuous tense in the following ways:

- **Statement:** I am shaving – we place the verb to be (am/is/are) after the subject (I).

### Non-action verbs

There are **verbs** which are known as **non-action verbs**. These verbs do not describe actions in progress, and so are not used in the present continuous tense. They are expressed in simple present tense as they refer to states or conditions rather than actions. Non-action verbs include the followings:

*Agree Appear Assume Be Believe Belong Consider  
Consist Contain Cost Depend Deserve Dislike Doubt*

- **Negative:** He is not sleeping – we place not after the verb to be (am/is/are).
- **Question:** Are they coming here? – we place the verb to be (am/is/are) before the subject (they).

*Envy Exist Fear Feel Find Fit Forget Hate Have  
Hear Hold Hope Imagine Include Know Like Look  
Love Matter Mean Measure Mind Need Notice Owe  
Own Possess Prefer Realize Recognize Regret  
Remember Resemble See Seem Smell Sound Suppose  
Taste Think Understand Want Weigh Wish*

Some of the above non-action verbs (in bold), however, may be used in the simple present tense and the present continuous tenses because they have different meanings.

## UNIT SIX – READING AND LISTENING

### 5) The Jackal and the Sun Child

A jackal is a **wild** dog with a big black back. It **resides** in the desert. But how did the jackal get his black back? This was how it happened.

One day, the jackal saw a girl. She was sitting upon a rock. She was not a **normal** child. She was a **rare** and beautiful sun child. She was bright and warm like the sun. The child saw the jackal and smiled.

She said, “Jackal, I have been **relaxing** on this rock for too long. I must get home soon. But, I am slow and you are fast. You will **likely** get me home more quickly.” Then

But she did not. The jackal’s back **continued** to get hotter and hotter. He had to get away from the sun child. So he made a plan. First, he ran as fast as he could. He hoped the sun child would fall off. But she did not. So when the sun child was looking at the sky, not **aware** of the jackal’s next plan, he jumped into a **field** of flowers. As a **result**, the child **rolled** off his back. The jackal ran away.

But the sun child left a mark on the jackal’s back, a **visible** black mark. Ever **since** his **experience** with the sun child, the jackal has had a black back

she **requested**, “Will you carry me home? If you do, I’ll give you a gift. This necklace **belongs** to me, but I will give it to you.”

The wild jackal agreed. So the sun child sat on the dog’s back. They started to walk. But soon, the jackal felt ill.

The sun child was very hot on his back. The heat was **hurting** his back very **badly**. “I made a terrible **error in judgment**,” he thought. He shouldn’t have agreed to carry her. So he asked her to get off.

### Vocabulary

**aware** adj. If you are aware of something, you know about it.  
*I was not **aware** of the ringing phone.*

**badly** adv. Badly means in a severe or harmful way.  
*He hurt his arm **badly** playing with friends.*

**belong** v. If something belongs to you, you own it.  
*The blue suit **belongs** to Paul.*

**continue** v. To continue something is to keep doing it.  
*She stood under her umbrella as the rain **continued** to fall.*

**error** n. An error is something you do wrong.  
*I made an **error** on my report, so my boss was angry.*

**experience** n. An experience is something you have seen or done.  
*Rock climbing was a fun **experience**.*

**field** n. A field is a big area of land.  
*The **field** of flowers looked so pretty.*

**hurt** v. To hurt is to do something that makes you feel pain.  
*She **hurt** her leg falling down the stairs.*

**judgment** n. Judgment is the ability to form opinions or decisions.  
*It's good **judgment** to recycle your aluminum cans.*

**likely** adv. If something likely happens, it will probably happen.  
*I will **likely** stay at home and watch TV tonight.*

**normal** adj. If something is normal, it is not strange nor surprising to you.  
*It is **normal** for me to bathe every night.*

**rare** adj. If something is rare, you do not see it very often.  
*It is **rare** for him to miss his flight.*

**relax** v. To relax is to rest.  
*The frog **relaxed** in the warm sun.*

**request** v. To request something is to ask for it.  
*The little girl **requested** a special gift from Santa Claus.*

**reside** v. To reside means to live somewhere permanently or for a long time.  
*My brother and his family **reside** in a lovely house on the beach.*

**result** n. A result is something that happens because of something else.  
*As a **result** of all the rain, the man had to climb on the roof.*

**roll** v. To roll is to move by turning over and over.  
*You must **roll** the ball into the pins when you bowl.*

**since** prep. Since is used to talk about a past event still happening now.  
***Since** 1992, he has been driving that car.*

**visible** adj.  
If something is visible, it can be seen.  
*The moon and stars were **visible** in the night sky.*

**wild** adj. If something is wild, it is found in nature.  
*You should be careful around a fox, because it is a **wild** animal*

## 6) The Friendly Ghost

A nice woman lived by a large river. She loved children. She wanted to help them in any way. She loved her **community**, and everyone in the community loved her. She lived a very long time and became very **wise**.

When she died, she became a **ghost**. She was **dead**, but every night she **returned** to her community. She wanted to help children and not to **cause** them **fright**. But she had a scary **voice**. Children were afraid of her, but the ghost was a good one. She only scared them to help them.

One night, some children and a dog were playing by the river. They were having fun with their **pet**. But they were far from home. Then the **weather** became bad. It rained and rained. The river was rising. It was very dark. The children knew they were lost. They needed to go north, but they didn't know which direction it was. When the moon came out, they saw a ghost by the river. The ghost said, "Go away!"

The children felt great fright. They knew it was a ghost. Then the ghost moved closer. She yelled again, "Go away!" The children became very **upset**. Some of them began to cry. The children knew they had a choice: they could **escape**, or they could stay and **face** this scary **individual** in the dark.

The children ran a long **distance** away. The ghost **followed** them all the way. Finally, the children **reached** home. The ghost was very happy. Soon the river rose higher and higher. It was very dangerous. The ghost had helped the children survive! She had saved them from the rising water. She also used her power to lead them home. Sometimes, meeting a ghost has **advantages**. A ghost can save your life!

## Vocabulary

**advantage** n. An advantage is something that helps you.  
*Being tall is an **advantage** to a basketball player.*

**cause** v. To cause is to make something happen.  
*The cold weather **caused** her to get sick.*

**choice** n. A choice is the act or possibility of picking something.

*I had my **choice** of five doors to open.*

**community** n. A community is a group of people who live together.  
*The kids from my **community** usually play together.*

**dead** adj. To be dead is to not be alive.  
*A **dead** person is usually buried in the ground.*

**distance** n. The distance between two things is how far it is between them.

The **distance** between the Earth and the Moon is 384,400 kilometers.

**escape** v. To escape is to run away from something bad.

The butterfly could not **escape** from the cage.

**face** v. If you face a problem, you deal with it.

My sister and I have to find a better way to **face** our differences.

**follow** v. To follow means to go behind someone and go where they go.

The little boy **followed** his mother home.

**fright** n. Fright is the feeling of being scared.

She was filled with **fright**.

**ghost** n. A ghost is the spirit of a dead person.

Many people are afraid of **ghosts**.

**individual** n. An individual is one person.

Only one **individual** could win the bicycle race.

**pet** n. A pet is an animal that lives with people.

Out of all my **pets**, the dog is my favorite.

**reach** v. To reach means to arrive at a place.

I was happy to finally **reach** my destination.

**return** v. To return is to go back to a place.

I was happy to **return** home to my mom after school.

**survive** v. To survive is to stay alive.

My dog **survived** her fall into the water.

**upset** adj. To be upset is to be unhappy about something.

She was **upset** because she broke her toy.

**voice** n. A voice is the sound a person makes when they talk or sing.

He used a microphone, so everyone could hear his **voice**.

**weather** n. The weather is the condition of the air: hot, rainy, windy, etc.

The **weather** can be sunny, rainy, or cold.

**wise** adj. To be wise is to use experience and intelligence to make good choices.

Many people believe that owls are very **wise** animals.

## UNIT SEVEN - VERBS NOT USED IN CONTINUOUS TENSE

We use the **simple present tense** for some verbs which are not normally used in the present continuous tense.

*Examples:*

- The parrot **belongs** to my grandmother. (**NOT:** The parrot is belonging to my grandmother.)
- She **hates** homework and housework. (**NOT:** She is hating homework and housework.)
- Sue **knows** the secret to making good bread. (**NOT:** Sue is knowing the secret to making good bread.)
- We **understand** how computers work. (**NOT:** We are understanding how computers work.)
- I always **want** to participate in a bullfight. (**NOT:** I'm always wanting to participate in a bullfight.)

**More examples:**

**Present continuous tense**

- I **am feeling** a little better today. (experience emotion)
- We **are having** a lot of difficulties with our new computer system. (experience something)

- Mr. Old egg **is seeing** a client at 2.30. (have a meeting)
- They **are thinking** about buying a flat in the city. (consider doing something)

**Using present continuous for short answers:**

- ✓ We do not use contractions for positive short answers.

*Example: Yes, I am / Yes, we are. (NOT: Yes, I'm / Yes, we're)*

We use contractions for negative short answers.

*Example: Is he your big brother? No, he isn't.*

- ✓ We use pronouns in answers to replace nouns.

*Example: Are those dogs yours? Yes, they are.*

- ✓ We do not repeat the main verb in short answers.

*Example: Are you coming in? Yes, we are / No, we are not.*

## C. SIMPLE PAST TENSE

We use the **simple past tense** for events that **happened** or **started** and **completed** in the past and that have no relation with the present.

We use the simple past tense:

- To describe an **action** that occurred in the past or at a **specified time** or the time is easily understood or already implied.

Example: We **finished** our final exam an hour ago.  
(**NOT**: We have/had finished our final exam an hour ago.)

Example: My grandfather **played** for the Yellow Hornless Bull football team.

Example: I **ate** a big spicy piece of pizza for my breakfast.

- For an action that **began** and **ended** in the past.  
Example: The dangerous criminal **was** recaptured after three months on the run.

- To refer to an **action completed** regardless of how recent or distant in the past.  
Example: Alexander Bell **invented** the telephone in 1876.

Example: My brother **joined** the circus as a clown last week.

- For an action **done repeatedly, habitually** or at **regular times** in the past.  
Example: We **saw** the movie 'Titanic' several times at the cinema.

Example: Brian **was** always a heavy drinker in the old days.

Example: He **phoned** his mother every Sunday until her death.

- For a **state** in the past.  
Example: I **felt** very tired after a couple of games of tennis.
- For a **short event** or **action** that comes or follows one after the other.  
Example: We **looked** left and we **looked** right. Then we **crossed** the road.
- To place **emphasis** on what we say, especially in response to some remark.  
Example: "You **didn't** seem to help much." "I **did help** to clear the room of all the unwanted things."
- To talk about **someone** who has **died**.  
Example: Arthur **was** a highly respected science-fiction writer.  
Example: He **left** all his money to charity.

In providing **details** or **information** about **events** that happened subsequent to news reports which, when first reported, are usually expressed in present perfect tense.

**Example:** Negotiations with the insurgent forces **have broken down**. The leader of the insurgent forces **blamed** the government for the break down. A government spokesman **said** the insurgent forces **made** unreasonable demands.

### Regular and irregular verbs

- We form the simple past tense of most verbs by adding **-ed** to the verb. These verbs are called **regular verbs**. Most verbs are regular verbs.
- The simple past tense of some verbs does not end in **-ed**. These verbs are the **irregular verbs**.
- The simple past tense **irregular verbs** can only be used in the **positive**, not negative.

**For example:** He kept all his money in the bank. (**NOT**: He did not kept all his money in the bank.)

#### 1. Examples of **regular verbs**:

	Simple Past
add	added
hand	handed
join	joined
show	showed

There are many irregular verbs. Examples of **irregular verbs** are:

	Simple Past
bite	bit
catch	caught
go	went
see	saw
steal	stole
teach	taught

#### 2. The simple past tense of some irregular verbs does not change at all.

	Past simple		Past simple
beat	beat	put	put
cut	cut	shut	shut
hurt	hurt		

**Regular verbs and irregular verbs as expressed in the affirmative and negative.**

#### 1. **Regular verbs:**

Affirmative – He cycled to work.

Negative – He did not cycle to work. (**NOT**: He did not cycled to work.)

## 2. Irregular verbs

Affirmative – He stole her purse.

Negative – He did not steal her purse. (**NOT**: He did not stole her purse.)

3. Note that **was** and **were** are forms of the verb **be**. **Was** is the simple past tense of **am** and **is** and is used with the **pronouns** I, he, she and it, and with **singular nouns**. **Were** is the simple past tense of **are** and is used with the **pronouns** you, we and they, and with **plural nouns**.

4. **Regular verbs in simple past tense forms**: Most verbs when expressed in the simple past tense are formed by adding **–ed** to the end of the verbs. These verbs are called regular verbs. Examples: kiss – kissed; touch – touched.

5. If a verb ends with **–e**, only **–d** is added to change its tense to past simple. Example: live – lived

6. If a verb ends in **–ie**, add **–d**. Examples: lie – lied; belie – belied

7. If a verb ends in:

**a vowel + –y, just add –ed**. Examples: employ – employed; buoy – buoyed

**a consonant + –y, change the y to i and then add –ed**. Examples: cry – cried; pry – pried.

**one vowel + one consonant and is a one-syllable verb, double the consonant and add –ed**. Example: step – stepped; chop – chopped; can – canned

8. **one vowel + one consonant, double the consonant only if the second syllable of a two-syllable verb is stressed** (e.g., preFER – preferred) but not if the first syllable of a two-syllable verb is stressed (e.g., WONder – wondered)

9. **two consonants, just add –ed**. Examples: pull – pulled; scold – scolded  
**two vowels + one consonant, don't double the consonant, add –ed**. Examples: peep – peeped; leak – leaked; raid – raided

## "Used to"

We use the expression **used to** to refer to a past habit or situation that no longer exists. We use the **infinitive** without **to** after 'used to.'

Example: I **used to** chase butterflies, but now I don't see any butterfly around.

(**NOT**: I used to to chase butterflies, ....)

She **used to** be scared of spiders, but now she keeps a pet spider.

Did you **used/use to** live in a houseboat?

Professor Crabby is never **used to** people arguing with him.

## The passive form

We use the **passive** form of the **simple past tense** when the action is done to the **subject**. It is formed by using **was/were** + **past participle**.

- Often the doer of the action is not mentioned or known.  
Example: Last night the police station was broken into.
- Sometimes we use the preposition 'by' to mention the person or thing that did the action.  
Example: That old mighty tree was once struck by lightning.
- When the same subject is used with two passive verbs, we leave out the pronoun and the verb in the second part of the sentence.  
Example: The pickpocket was beaten up and then handed over to the police. (We leave out 'he was' between 'then' and 'handed'.)

## The simple past tense and the past continuous tense

- We use the simple past tense to show a complete action and the past continuous tense to show an action in progress.  
Example: Last night I **stepped** on a snake and it bit my leg. (simple past - complete actions)  
Example: At eleven o'clock last night, I **was looking** for my car key. (past continuous – action in progress)
- We use the simple past and past continuous tenses together to indicate an action happened while another was in progress.

Example: I **was running** away from a dog when I **knocked** an old lady to the ground. (past continuous and simple past tenses – knocked an old lady in the middle of running away.)

### The simple past tense and the past perfect tense

- When the simple past and past perfect tenses are used together in a sentence, the past perfect tense is used for something that happened earlier.

**Example:** He **filled** the case with cartons of orange juice. (Only one action; a simple past tense is used.) After he **had filled** the case with cartons of orange juice, he **loaded** it into the van. (Both past perfect and simple past tenses are used. The action that happened earlier is expressed in the past perfect tense – had filled.)

#### Note the usage:

- a) When I arrived, the pet show **started**.
  - b) When I arrived, the pet show **had started**.
  - c) I arrived before he **delivered** the opening address.
  - d) I arrived before he **had delivered** the opening address.
  - e) Nobody asked any question until he **explained** the procedure.
  - f) Nobody asked any question until he **had explained** the procedure.
  - b)
    - In (a), the meaning is the same as: I arrived just in time for the show.
    - In (b), the meaning is the same as: I missed the initial part of the show.
    - (c) and (d): there is no difference in meaning.
    - (e) and (f): there is no difference in meaning.
- When one action followed another, the past perfect tense is not used. The simple past tense is used for both events.  
Example: When Jack **saw** Jill, he **waved** to her. (**NOT:** When Jack had seen Jill, he waved to her.)

## UNIT EIGHT – READING AND LISTENING

### 7) The Best Prince

King Minos was very sick. His **condition** was getting worse. He had three sons. He loved them all. He had to **announce** who would become king.

Two of the **princes** stood waiting outside the king's room. Theseus was the oldest and strongest. He thought his father would make him king. Pelias, the second son, thought differently. He was an **expert** with weapons. He thought the king would choose him.

"When I'm king," Theseus told Pelias, "I'll let you **contribute** to the defense of our country. You can lead the army."

Pelias became angry. "Father knows I'm **famous** for my sword skills. He'll make me king."

"You?" Theseus yelled. "He won't choose you!" "The kingdom is mine!" Pelias **claimed**. "Father will give it to me, or I'll use **force** to take it!"

Theseus made a **sudden** move to take out his sword. Then Pelias did the same.

"Beating me will be a **challenge**," Theseus said. "Fight me now. The winner gets the kingdom!"

Pelias agreed.

King Minos could hear his sons fighting. The youngest son, Jason, stood **beside** him. He **sensed** his father's sadness. The king **laid** his hand flat on Jason's arm.

"Your brothers fight too much," the king told him. "I must **protect** my kingdom from all **harm**. They'll **divide** it between them. The people won't know what to do. There'll be war. I can't **allow** either of them to be king. **Therefore**, I'm making you king. Your kindness has always made you special. It's the **difference** between you and your brothers. You can bring **peace**. They can't."

Then the king died. Theseus and Pelias heard that their youngest brother was king. They were surprised. They realized that their fighting was wrong. It had kept them from saying goodbye to their father. They agreed to have Jason as their king. He was the best choice

### Vocabulary



**allow** v.To allow something to happen means to let it happen.  
*Having a ticket will **allow** you to enter the show.*

**announce** v.To announce something is to make it known.  
*He **announced** to everyone his new idea for the company.*

**beside** prep.When someone or something is beside you, they are next to you.  
*The two brothers stood **beside** each other.*

**challenge** n.A challenge is something difficult to complete.  
*It was a **challenge** to climb to the top of the mountain.*

**claim** v.To claim means to say that something is true.  
*He **claimed** to know why the country's laws were weak.*

**condition** n.The condition of someone or something is the state that they are in.  
*The patient's **condition** was very good.*

**contribute** v.To contribute to something means to do something to make it successful.  
*We decided to **contribute** money to the new hospital.*

**difference** n.A difference is a way that something is not like other things.  
*The biggest **difference** between the birds is the color of their feathers.*

**divide** v.To divide something is to make it into smaller parts.  
*We **divided** the pizza.*

**expert** n.An expert is someone who is very good at doing something.  
*The wizard was an **expert** at magic.*

**famous** adj.If someone or something is famous, they are known to many people.  
*The Eiffel Tower in Paris is very **famous**.*

**force** n.Force is a person's strength or power.  
*He used all his **force** to try and open the door.*

**harm** n.Harm is hurt or problems

caused to someone or something.  
*A hot iron can cause great **harm** if you are not careful.*

**lay** v.To lay means to put or place in a horizontal or flat position.  
*Don't **lay** your socks on the floor.*

**peace** n.Peace is a time without war.  
*A white dove is a symbol for **peace**.*

**prince** n.A prince is the son of a king.  
*The **prince** and the princess were married.*

**protect** v.To protect someone is to stop them from getting hurt.  
*Firemen **protect** us from fires.*

**sense** v.To sense something is to know about it without being told.  
*I could **sense** that he was watching me.*

**sudden** adj.When something is sudden, it happens very quickly.  
*He felt a **sudden** pain in his chest.*

**therefore** adv. Therefore means for this reason.  
*He is fat. **Therefore**, he will go on a diet.*

## 8) How the Sun and the Moon Were Made

Do you ever wonder where the moon and the sun came from? The Inuit people of Alaska have a **theory**.

They tell a story about a beautiful girl. She was very nice. In **contrast**, her brother was a mean little boy. One day he **proposed** something. "We should go to a party," he said. The girl **accepted**. First, it was **necessary** for her to prepare. She arranged her hair and put on nice clothes. This **required** a lot of time. But the girl worked hard, and soon she had **success**. She looked perfect.

They **attended** the party together. The girl was having fun. Later, she walked into the bathroom. Suddenly, the lights were turned off! Someone **grabbed** her hair

He ran into the woods. The girl ran after him. They both carried fire so they could see in the dark. The smoke went into the air. As they ran, they grew. They became **huge**. Then they went into space. When the girl's fire went out, she **hung** in the sky. She became the moon, and her brother became the sun. They chase each other forever.

## Vocabulary

**accept** v.To accept something that is offered is to take it.  
*I **accepted** the girl's very nice gift.*

**arrange** v.To arrange things is to put them in the right place.  
*Please **arrange** the bowling pins in order so we can play.*

**attend** v.To attend something is to go to it.  
*My sister and I **attend** the same school.*

**balance** v.To balance something is to keep it from falling.  
*We saw an elephant **balance** itself on a ball.*

**contrast** n.A contrast is the sharp difference between two things.

The **contrast** between my parents is very noticeable.

**encourage** v.To encourage someone is to make them want to do something.

My football coach will **encourage** us when we are losing.

**familiar** adj.If someone or something is familiar to you, you know them well.

The two friends were very **familiar** with each other.

**grab** v.To grab is to take a hold of someone or something suddenly.

I **grabbed** a pear from the tree.

**hang** v.To hang something is to keep it above the ground.

I drew a picture of my family, and my mother **hung** it on the wall.

**huge** adj.If something is huge, it is very big.

At work, my father drives a **huge** truck.

**necessary** adj.If something is necessary, you must do it.

It is **necessary** to have a passport when you travel to a foreign country.

**pattern** n.A pattern is a way in which something is done or

organized.

My **pattern** of brushing my teeth is the same as most people's.

**propose** v.To propose something is to say that it should be done.

Santa Claus **proposed** that I try to be a good boy all year.

**purpose** n.A purpose is the reason that you do something.

The **purpose** of exercising is to get into shape.

**release** v.To release something is to stop holding it.

She **released** the bird from her hands.

**require** v.To require something is to say that it is necessary.

We **require** teachers to have a university degree.

**single** adj.If something is single, then there is only one.

I have a **single** key in my hand.

**success** n.Success is doing something well that you choose to do.

My daughter was a big **success** at school.

**tear** v.To tear something means to pull it apart.

It is easy to **tear** paper.

**theory** n.A theory is an idea about how something works.

We talked about Einstein's **theory** of relativity in class.

## UNIT NINE – SIMPLE FUTURE TENSE

We use the **simple future tense** for actions that will happen in the future. How we use it depends on how we view the events are going to happen. The followings show the different tenses used to express the completion of an activity in the future:

The police **will conclude** their investigation of the computer fraud next week. (**simple future**)

The police **conclude** their investigation of the computer fraud next week. (**simple present**)

The police **are concluding** their investigation of the computer fraud next week. (**present continuous**)

The police **will be concluding** their investigation of the computer fraud next week. (**future continuous**)

**There are ways we can use to express the future in English:**

1. Will 2. Be going to 3. Be to 4. Be about to 5. Simple Present 6. Present continuous

### 1. Will

We use **will** to:

- ✓ Say something that we are certain will occur in the future.  
Example: a meeting **will** be held next Monday at 2 p.m.
- ✓ Say something that we are not so certain will happen.  
Example: i think he **will** phone me later.
- ✓ Make a prediction.  
Example: the rain **will** stop soon.
- ✓ State a fact.

Example: oil **will** float on water.

- ✓ Express willingness to do something in the future.  
Example: i **will** help you clear the rat-infested storeroom in a moment.
- ✓ Make a sudden decision at the moment of speaking.  
Example: there's a noise outside. I **will** just go and check.
- ✓ Give a command.

Example: you **will** report to me at eight o'clock tomorrow.

- Give an invitation, make an order or a threat.  
Example: they **will** invite professor dunce to speak at the scientific conference.  
Example: I **will** have a double brandy.  
Example: give me your wallet or i **will** slit your throat with this.

## 2. Be going to

**Be going to** is used to refer to future actions as follow:

- Intention or decision already made to do or not to do something.  
Example: We **are going to** move to a new neighborhood next month.
- Plans or arrangements for the near future that are made prior to the time of speaking  
Example: We **are going to** visit the zoo on Sunday.
- Prediction of an outcome based on current situation.  
Example: Look at the overcast sky. It **is going to** rain hard.

### Be going to and will

- When **be going to** and **will** are used to make predictions about the future, they mean the same.  
Example: He thinks his son's team **will** win the match.  
Example: He thinks his son's team **is going to** win the match.
- **Be going to** and **will** are used to indicate future situations or actions, and they often convey the same meaning.  
Example: My son **is going to** be ten next months. / My son **will** be ten next months.  
Example: We **are going to** leave as soon as he arrives. / We **will** leave as soon as he arrives.  
Example: We **are going to** the shop when it stops raining. / We **will** go to the shop when it stops raining.
- When the speaker is absolutely sure about something, he can use **will** or **be going to**.  
Example: I **will** be at the meeting tomorrow. / I **am going to** be at the meeting tomorrow. (When absolute sureness is not present, **probably**, **might**, **could**, or similar words may be used.  
Example: I **will** probably be at the meeting tomorrow. / I **am** probably **going to** be at the meeting tomorrow.)
- Sometimes **be going to** and **will** express different meanings.

- Ask questions or make a suggestion or promise.  
Example: **will** you phone your mother-in-law to apologize, please?  
Example: **shall** we sneak a couple of bottles of brandy through customs?  
Example: i **will** try not to be late again

We use **be going to** to indicate a plan made before the time of speaking while **will** expresses a decision made at the time of speaking.

Example: We **are going to** visit Jill in the hospital tomorrow. (When we came to know that Jill was admitted to the hospital, we arranged to visit her the next day (tomorrow) – **a prior plan**.)

Example: It is getting late. We **will** leave now. (The speaker decides to leave the moment he realizes it is getting late – **a sudden decision**.)

- When a decision or plan is made for the distant future, **will** is usually used.  
Example: She **will** get married in **two years**.  
**Going to** is usually used when a plan is made for the near future.  
Example: We **are going to** visit them again early **next month**.

· We use **be going to** when there is an intention to do something and **will** for additional information.  
Example: It's their twentieth wedding anniversary. They **are going to** have a celebratory party. (NOT: They will have a celebratory party.) They **will** invite about a dozen close friends. The friends **will** include two politicians.

### 3. Be to

**Be to** (is/are + infinitive) refers to an action that is to take place in the future. It is used for **instructions**, **obligation** and something that is **arranged**. However, other forms of usage are possible.

Example: You **are not to** answer any question from any one of the reporters. (**instruction**)

Example: You **are to** hand this packet over to him before noon. (**obligation**)

Example: The Prime Minister **is to** meet his successor tomorrow. (**arrangement**)

Example: The museum **is to** be closed while it is being renovated. (**information**)

Example: The General Manager **is to** present the report to the board on Monday. (**duty**)

### 4. Be about to (+ infinitive)

We use **be about to** for an action or event that will happen very soon.

Example: Everyone sits down when the film **is about to** start.

Example: I have never drunk alcohol in my life and I **am not about to** start now.

Example: We walked quickly home when it **was about to** rain.

Example: The audience fell silent when the President **was about to** appear.

Example: When a plane is moved to the end of a runway, it usually means it **is about to** take off.

When **be about to** is used with **just**, it **emphasizes** that something is about to happen when it is interrupted by something else.

Example: I **was just about to** eat my dinner when the phone rang.

### 5. Simple present tense

We use **simple present tense** for the future when we refer to something that has been **scheduled** or **arranged** to happen at a particular time such as a **timetable**.

Example: The first flight to Rome **leaves** at 6 a.m.

Example: The train for Birmingham **departs** from platform 3.

Example: The special sales offer **closes** August 31.

Example: The new airport **opens** on Christmas Eve.

Example: The public exhibition of a collection of his paintings **ends** in a week.

### The simple present tense and the present continuous tense

We can use the **simple present** and the **present continuous tenses** for the **future**.

They **have** a drinking session **next Sunday**. (= the drinking session occurs every Sunday.)

They **are having** a drinking session **next Sunday**. (= perhaps, not every Sunday.)

### 6. Present continuous tense

The **present continuous tense** is used for **future arrangements**.

Example: I **am having** dinner with him at seven o'clock.

Example: She **is flying** to London tomorrow morning.

Example: John **is leaving** the company next week after 25 years' service.

Example: We **are visiting** the Niagara Falls in three weeks.

Example: My brother **is writing** another book next month.

### Present continuous and 'be going to'

Present continuous and be going to can have same meaning.

a) I **am going to** watch my favourite TV programme this evening.

b) I **am watching** my favourite TV programme this evening.

c) He **is going to** attend a seminar tomorrow.

d) He **is attending** a seminar tomorrow.

Sentences (a) and (b); (c) and (d) have same meaning. The **present continuous tense** and **be going to** describe actions that are planned or arranged for the future prior to the time of speaking. We do not use **will** here.

It is not incorrect to construct a sentence with 'be going to' with the verb 'go'. For example: They **are going to go** fishing this weekend. However the **present continuous tense** is more commonly used: They **are going** fishing this weekend.

### Will / Shall

**Will** and **shall** are **auxiliary** verbs used mainly in the **future tense**.

Example: I **shall** arrive before noon. / They **will** arrive before noon.

**Shall** has always been used in the first-person singular (I) and plural (we) but **will** is becoming more common.

Example: I **shall** be away tomorrow. / We **shall** be away tomorrow.

- We use **will** to ask a **favour** of somebody.  
Example: **Will** you look after my things for a while, please?

- We use **won't** (will not) to show **unwillingness** or **refusal** to do something.  
Example: I have asked the noisy children to keep quiet, but they **won't** listen.

We use **shall** when we:

Ask a first-person question.

Example: **Shall** I open the window?

make a suggestion.

Example: **Shall** we go together in one car?

make an offer.

Example: **Shall** I give you a lift to the airport?

ask for instructions.

Example: **Shall** I make all these payments by the end of the month?

**Will** and **shall** are also used to make **predictions** in the **simple future tense**.

Example: I think the weather **will** get colder around the middle of this month.

Example: I **shall** be judged only by God.

## UNIT TEN – PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

The **past continuous tense** is formed with the **past tense** of the verb **to be** (was/were) + **present participle** (verbs ending in ...ing).

Example:	I/he/she/it <b>was eating</b> spaghetti at 8 o'clock last night.
	You/ we/ they were <b>eating</b> spaghetti at 8 o'clock last night.

The **past continuous tense questions** are formed with **was/were** + **subject** + **... Ing**.

Example: What **were you doing** exactly twenty-four hours ago? (**NOT**: What did you do exactly twenty-four hours ago?)

**The past continuous tense is used:**

- For an action that was taking place in the past when a shorter action (expressed in the simple past tense) happened.  
Example: I **was camping** when I **got** stung by a bee.  
Example: When I **visited** him in the hospital, he **was snoring** loudly.  
Example: While he **was reading** the newspaper, he **fell** asleep.  
Example: While I **was talking** to him, his eyes **looked** somewhere else.

**Note:** The past continuous tense and the simple past tense are used together

- With **while** to describe two actions that were going on at the same time in the past.  
Example: **While** my brother **was laughing**, my sister **was crying**.  
Example: My father **was drinking** **while** my mother **was eating**.
- For an action that was happening and not yet finished at a particular time or throughout a period of time in the past. We do not state when the action started or ended.

Example: Grandma **was knitting** a sock **at 11 o'clock last night**.

Example: They **were hunting** wild boars **all evening**.

- To show that we were in the middle of an action.

Example: I **was collecting** old newspapers. (I was in the middle of doing the collecting.)

Example: The police sirens **were wailing**.

- In Reported or Indirect Speech.

Example:	"Are you catching a train to Timbuktu, Jack?" asked Jill.
	Jill asked Jack if he <b>was catching</b> a train to Timbuktu.

- To describe the introductory scene for a story written in the past tense.

Example: The sun **was shining** after weeks of rain. The flowers **were waving** in the breeze.

### Verbs not normally used in the continuous form

We use the **continuous tenses**, both **past** and **present**, with **actions** but **not** with verbs that refer to **states** and **feelings**. The **simple past tense** and **simple present tense** are used for such **stative verbs**. Some of the stative verbs include: **feel, hear, see, smell, taste, believe, doubt, forget, know, understand, wish, like, love, desire, notice, remember, and want**.

Example: I **forget** your name. (**NOT** I am **forgetting** your name.)

Example: I **forgot** your name. (**NOT** I **was forgetting** your name.)

Example: He **believes** what I say. (**NOT** He **is believing** what I say.)

Example: We **understood** the instructions. (**NOT** We **were understanding** the instructions.)

Example: **Do** you **hear** that noise? (**NOT: Are** you **hearing** that noise?)

Example: **Did** you **hear** that noise? (**NOT: Were** you **hearing** that noise?)

Example: I **understand** the instructions. (**NOT: I am understanding** the instructions.)

### The passive form of the past continuous tense

The passive form consists of **was** or **were** + **being** + the **past participle of the verb**.

We use the **passive form** of the **past continuous tense** to express an action done to the subject. The action must be in the past and must be unfinished at the time concerned.

Example: My house **was being renovated** so I stayed in a nearby hotel.

Example: They arrived while dinner **was being prepared**.

We use **when** with the **past continuous** and **simple past tenses**:

- To show that an action or event described in the past continuous tense started before the event expressed in the simple past tense.

Example: Two women **were fighting** in the street when the police **arrived**. (The fighting started before the police arrived.)

- To show that an action or event described in the past continuous tense was going on when the event expressed in the simple past tense took place.

Example: They **were having** a barbecue when the rain **started** falling. (The rain fell when the barbecue was in progress.)

- **To show time order of events.**

Example: When I **woke** up, my brother **was brushing** his teeth. (I woke up during his brushing his teeth.)

Example: When I **woke** up, my brother **brushed** his teeth. (I woke up, then my brother brushed his teeth.)

Example: He **was bathing** his pet puppy when I **visited** him. (He started the bathing before my visit and the bathing was in progress at the time of my visit.)

Example: He **bathed** his pet puppy when I **visited** him. (Two complete events: I visited him and then he bathed his pet.)

- **Difference in time order between past continuous tense and simple past tense.**

1. When we reached there, it rained.
2. When we reached there, it was raining.



In (1), reaching there then raining started.

In (2), reaching there when it was raining.

### Note the differences between these sentences:

Example: He **was writing** a letter yesterday. (Letter was not finished yesterday.)

Example: He **wrote** a letter yesterday. (Completed the letter.)

Example: While Jill **was reading** a book, her mother **was sleeping**. (Two actions in progress simultaneously.)

Example: While I **read** a book, my mother **slept**. (Two complete events happened simultaneously.)

Example: My father **was having** a shave at 7 o'clock. (The shave started before 7 o'clock and was still in progress at 7 o'clock.)

Example: My father **had** a shave at 7 o'clock. (The shave started at 7 o'clock until completion.)

### Having the same meaning.

A) They **were watching** television all night. (Watching television went on throughout the night.)

B) They **watched** television all night. (Watching television from the beginning to the end of the night.)

(a) and (b) have the same meaning.

C) When she came in, I **was dreaming**. (She came in at the time of my dreaming.)

D) She came in while I **was dreaming**. (She came in during my dreaming.)

(c) and (d) have the same meaning.

### The past continuous tense and the past perfect tense

A) I **was eating** when Bob came.

B) I **had eaten** when Bob came.

In (a): The past continuous tense expresses an activity that was in progress when another event took place.

In (b): The past perfect tense expresses an activity that was completed before another event took place.

## UNIT ELEVEN - PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

### Introduction

The **Present Perfect Tense** connects the present to the past. It describes an action that happened in the past and goes right to the present moment. The time of occurrence of the action is not mentioned. Usually, the time is not important or is not necessary to know. It is the result of the action that matters. It tells us the outcome to date of the action. E.g., "Frank has gone" tell us that Frank is no longer with us.

To express something in the present perfect tense, join the **present simple tense** of **have/has** with the **past participle** of the main verb (which can be a regular verb or irregular verb).

### have/has + past participle

Statement:	subject	+	have/has	+	past participle	
	He		has		broken	a glass.
Question form:	have/has	+	subject	+	past participle	
	Has		he		broken	a glass?

### A. USAGE

#### The Present Perfect tense is used:

· for an action that happened in the past and the time of occurrence is not stated or implied.

Example:

○ I **have written** a book about spider webs.

· for an action or situation that began in the past and continues to the present.

*Example:*

- He **has been** in prison since 2000.
- to express repetition of an action at unspecified time in the past.

*Example:*

- She **has** already **had** a few quarrels with her neighbor.
- I **have been** to the circus a few times.
- for an action occurring within a specific time period that is not over

*Example:*

- I **have had** three cups of tea this morning. (It is still morning and I may have another one or more cups of tea before the morning is over.)

- In news reports

*Example:*

- Negotiations with the insurgent forces **have broken down**.
- with phrases beginning with "This is the first/second/third ....time"

*Examples:*

- This is the first time I **have won** the jackpot.
- This is the fifth time I **have lost** my job.
- to answer questions that are asked in the present perfect tense.

*Examples:*

- "Where **have you been**?" "I **have been** to London to see the Queen."
- "What **have they bought**?" "They **have bought** a couple of rifles."
- with **ever** and **never**. **Ever** is used to ask if any things have or have not happened at any time up to now. It is also used in **negative statements** and together with the phrase "The first time ..." **Never** is used mainly in negative statements. Their position is just before the **past participle** verb.

*Examples:*

- **Have you ever** lost your temper in a public place?
- That's the biggest lie I **have ever heard** in my whole life.
- This is the first time we **have ever listened** to such a dirty joke.
- We **have never been** to a circus.
- with other time expressions such as:

*Examples:*

- **always**: He **has always believed** everything he reads.
- **how long**: **How long have you waited** for the bus?
- **recently**: I **have only recently started** learning English.
- **lately**: I **have met** her a lot **lately**.
- **so far**: We **haven't had** any trouble with the new tenant **so far**.
- **Up to now**: **Up to now we have not come** up with a solution to the problem.

## B. CONNECTORS

### 'For' and 'since'

When an activity began in the past and is still going on, we use the **present perfect tense + for/since**.

We often use **for** and **since** with the **present perfect tense**. **Since** can only be used with perfect tenses (present perfect and past perfect tenses); **for** can also be used with the past simple tense.

- We use **for** + a period of time as an indication of how long an activity has lasted up to the present moment.

*Example:*

- We **have been** tennis partners **for** three years. (**NOT**: We are tennis partners for three years.)

- We use **since** + a point in time in the past to show when in the past the activity began.

*Examples:*

- I **have been** her tennis partner **since** early May this year. (**NOT**: I am her tennis partner since early May this year.)
- He **has lived** here **for** five years. (he is still living here)
- He **has lived** here **since** 2000. (he is still living here)

- **INCORRECT:** He lived here since 2000. /He lives here since 2000. /He is living here since 2000.

### **Just, already and yet**

We often use some words with the present perfect tense. These words include:

- **Just:** if something has just happened, it happened only a short time ago. **Just** is usually placed after **have/has** and before the main verb in a sentence.

*Examples:*

- Sister Jane **has just been** out shopping.
- I **have just finished** painting the ceiling.
- He **has just drawn** a picture of an owl's eye.

- **Already:** if something has already been done, it's done by or before now or a particular time. It is usually positioned in the middle (**after** have/has and **before** the main verb) or at the **end** of a sentence. It can also appear in **questions**.

*Examples:*

- They **have already built** the tallest sandcastle on the beach.
- What did he say? I've **forgotten already**.
- **Have you already made** a police report of the accident?

Notice no mention of when an action took place.

- **Yet:** if something is not done yet, it is not done until now or until a particular time. We usually use **yet** at the end of a **negative** sentence or a **question**.

*Examples:*

- They **have not come yet**.
- **Has** the train **arrived yet**?
- It is possible for **yet** to appear in the middle of a sentence.
- As **yet**, we've **had** no word from them. (OR: We've **had** no word from them as **yet**.)

- **have/has gone; have/has been**

See the difference of meaning:

*Examples:*

- They **have gone** to Timbaktu. (They are still there or on the way there.)
- They **have been** to Timbaktu. (They are not there now. They have come back or are somewhere else.)

## **C. PRESENT PERFECT TENSE VS OTHER FORMS**

### **The present perfect tense and the simple present tense**

We use the present perfect tense, not the simple present tense, to show an activity that began in the past and has continued up to the present.

*Examples:*

- They **have just finished** their weekly poker session. (finished the session not long ago)
- We **have stayed** at the hotel for four nights. (**NOT:** We stay at the hotel for four nights.)
- I've **known** him for a long time. (**NOT:** I know him for a long time.)
- I've **written** nine letters this morning. (**NOT:** I write nine letters this morning.)
- Selena and I **have become** friends since we met at the bus stop. (**NOT:** Selena and I become friends since we met at the bus stop.)

### **The present perfect tense and the present perfect continuous tense**

*Examples:*

- I **have looked** for the car keys for the last half-hour.
- I **have been looking** for the car keys for the last half-hour.
- Jack **has dated** Jill since last month.
- Jack **has been dating** Jill since last month.
- He **has taken** photos of panda bears in the zoo.
- He **has been taking** photos of panda bears in the zoo.

Notice that either of the two tenses can be used for each of the sentences. Each pair of sentences conveys the same meaning.

### The present perfect tense and the simple past tense

- We do not mention the time of an action when we use the present perfect simple. We usually do it when we use the past simple tense.

*Examples:*

- **Present perfect tense:** I **have eaten** two pizzas. (**NOT:** I have eaten two pizzas yesterday.)
- **Simple past tense:** I **ate** two pizzas yesterday.

### Since, for

- We use **since** only with **present perfect tense**, not with past simple.

*Example:*

- She **has grown** fatter **since** last year. (**NOT:** She grew fatter since last year.)

- **For** can be used with both **present perfect** and **simple past tenses**.

*Examples:*

- **Present perfect tense:** He **has stayed** with us **for** nine months.
- (= he's still staying with us – an activity or event that began in the past and continues to the present.)
- **Simple past tense:** He **stayed** with us **for** nine months.
- (= he's not staying with us now – an activity or event that began in the past and ended in the past.)

**We use the present perfect tense in the main clause, and past simple tense in the 'since clause' of a sentence as follow:**

MAIN CLAUSE	SINCE-CLAUSE
We <b>have become</b> friends	<b>since</b> we became neighbors.

- We use the present perfect tense when the period of time is not over and the simple past tense when it is over.

*Examples:*

- I **haven't finished** writing the article. (It is still afternoon.)
- I **finished** writing the article this afternoon. (It is evening.)

### The present perfect tense and the past perfect tense

*Examples:*

- We are busy. We **haven't had** our lunch. (present perfect)
- We were busy. We **hadn't had** our lunch. (past perfect)
- The house is on fire. Someone **has** already **called** the fire brigade. (present perfect)
- The house was on fire. Someone **had** already **called** the fire brigade. (past perfect)
- He is in hospital. A snake **has bitten** him. (present perfect)
- He was in hospital. A snake **had bitten** him. (past perfect)
- The floor looks clean. I **have** just **swept** it. (present perfect)
- The floor looked clean. I **had** just **swept** it. (past perfect)

## D. THE PASSIVE FORM

The **passive form** of the **present perfect tense** is used when the action is not done by the subject but rather to the subject. Often, it is not known who has done the action.

*Examples:*

- The politician **has been accused** of lying again.
- A woman **has been chosen** as leader of the party.
- His missing car **has been found**.

## EXERCISES

### Make present continuous questions (yes / no and 'wh'):

1. (you / eat / cake?)
2. (what time / you / go to the cinema?)
3. (why / you / study?)
4. (when / you / leave?)
5. (you / smoke?)
6. (he / play / tennis later?)
7. (you / go / shopping at the weekend?)
8. (you / drink / wine?)
9. (what / you / drink now?)
10. (what / you / think?)
11. (she / work / in an office at the moment?)
12. (they / study / Portuguese?)
13. (what time / she / come?)
14. (where / you / play tennis tonight?)
15. (you / meet / your friends on Friday?)
16. (you / read / now?)
17. (where / you / go now?)
18. (what / you / do?)
19. (she / live / in London?)
20. (they / study / now?)

### Present Continuous All Forms (Exercise 1)

Make the present continuous:

1. (she / go home now)
2. (I / read a great book)
3. (she / not / wash her hair)
4. (the cat / chase mice?)
5. (she / cry?)
6. (he / not / study Latin)
7. (we / drive to London?)
8. (they / watch TV?)
9. (where / she / go now?)
10. (I / not / leave now)

### Simple Present Tense Exercises

#### Make present simple 'wh' questions:

1. (where / you / go to school?)  
\_\_\_\_\_ Where do you go to school? \_\_\_\_\_
2. (what / you / do?)
3. (where / John / come from?)
4. (how long / it / take from London to Paris?)
5. (how often / she / go to the cinema?)
6. (how many children / you / have?)
7. (when / you / get up?)
8. (how often / you / study English?)
9. (what time / the film / start?)
10. (where / you / play tennis?)

#### Make the present simple (choose positive, negative or question):

1. (he / drive to work every day)
2. (I / not / think you're right)

3. (we / have enough time?)
4. (I / eat cereal in the morning)
5. (they / write e-mails every day?)
6. (you / watch a lot of TV)
7. (he / not / read the newspaper)
8. (she / dance often?)
9. (where / I / come on Mondays?)
10. (what / you / do at the weekend?)

#### Make the present simple (choose positive, negative or question):

1. (they / wear suits to work?)  
\_\_\_\_\_ Do they wear suits to work? \_\_\_\_\_
2. (he / not / say much)
3. (when / she / study?)
4. (she / know a lot about cooking)
5. (we / make dinner at the weekends)
6. (I / not / leave work on time very often)
7. (she / meet her brother every week?)
8. (they / find London's weather cold)
9. (we / use the computer every day?)
10. (you / not / smoke)

#### Make the present simple, positive, negative or question:

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) in a café now.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ (she / play) tennis every week?
3. They \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the cinema every Wednesday.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ (she / be) a singer?
5. You \_\_\_\_\_ (find) the weather here cold.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ (they / be) on the bus?
7. Lucy \_\_\_\_\_ (ride) her bicycle to work.
8. Why \_\_\_\_\_ (he / be) in France?
9. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not / play) the piano often.
10. It \_\_\_\_\_ (not / be) cold today.
11. We \_\_\_\_\_ (be) from Portugal.
12. \_\_\_\_\_ (we / make) too much noise at night?
13. Where \_\_\_\_\_ (Harry / study)?
14. \_\_\_\_\_ (it / be) foggy today?
15. We \_\_\_\_\_ (not / be) late.
16. They \_\_\_\_\_ (not / like) animals.
17. Where \_\_\_\_\_ (you / be)?
18. He \_\_\_\_\_ (not / be) an accountant.
19. \_\_\_\_\_ (the dog / eat) chicken?
20. She \_\_\_\_\_ (be) my sister.

#### Make present simple questions:

1. (you / like cake?)  
\_\_\_\_\_ Do you like cake? \_\_\_\_\_
2. (she / live in London?)
3. (they / hate studying?)
4. (you / drink tea every morning?)
5. (you smoke?)

6. (he / play tennis on Saturdays?)
7. (you / go shopping at the weekend?)
8. (you / drink alcohol?)
9. (she / work in an office?)
10. (they / study French?)

### Simple Past Tense

#### Make past simple 'wh' questions:

1. (where / you / go to school?)
2. (when / she / arrive?)
3. (why / he / eat so much?)
4. (what / they / do yesterday?)
5. (who / you / meet at the party?)
6. (how / she / come to work this morning?)
7. (where / I / leave my glasses?)
8. (when / he / get home last night?)
9. (what / you / do at the weekend?)
10. (why / she / get angry?)

#### Make the past simple, positive, negative or question:

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ (work) in a bank for ten years.
2. Where \_\_\_\_\_ (you / live) when you were young?
3. She \_\_\_\_\_ (not / study) French at university.
4. He \_\_\_\_\_ (travel) through the Middle East last year.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ (they / visit) the Louvre in Paris?
6. She \_\_\_\_\_ (not / watch) TV yesterday.
7. We \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) a new car last weekend.
8. Where \_\_\_\_\_ (you / teach) before you came here?
9. He \_\_\_\_\_ (not / think) that he was right.
10. I \_\_\_\_\_ (cook) steak last night.
11. \_\_\_\_\_ (Lucy / read) 'War and Peace' at school?
12. She \_\_\_\_\_ (not / write) to her grandmother.
13. We \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a computer when I was a child.
14. Where \_\_\_\_\_ (you / go) on holiday?
15. I \_\_\_\_\_ (love) ice cream when I was a child.
16. They \_\_\_\_\_ (not / meet) yesterday.
17. \_\_\_\_\_ (she / swim) in the sea in Greece?
18. We \_\_\_\_\_ (not / play) tennis yesterday because it was raining.
19. He \_\_\_\_\_ (try) to lift the box but he couldn't.
20. What \_\_\_\_\_ (you / eat) for lunch?

#### Make the past simple, positive, negative or question:

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not / drink) any beer last night.

2. She \_\_\_\_\_ (get on) the bus in the centre of the city.
3. What time \_\_\_\_\_ (he / get up) yesterday?
4. Where \_\_\_\_\_ (you / get off) the train?
5. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not / change) trains at Victoria.
6. We \_\_\_\_\_ (wake up) very late.
7. What \_\_\_\_\_ (he / give) his mother for Christmas?
8. I \_\_\_\_\_ (receive) £300 when my uncle \_\_\_\_\_ (die).
9. We \_\_\_\_\_ (not / use) the computer last night.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ (she / make) good coffee?
11. They \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in Paris.
12. She \_\_\_\_\_ (read) the newspaper yesterday.
13. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not / watch) TV.
14. He \_\_\_\_\_ (not / study) for the exam.
15. \_\_\_\_\_ (he / call) you?
16. \_\_\_\_\_ (I / forget) something?
17. What time \_\_\_\_\_ (the film / start)?
18. He \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a shower.
19. Why \_\_\_\_\_ (you / come)?
20. \_\_\_\_\_ (he / go) to the party?

#### Make the past simple positive or negative:

1. It \_\_\_\_\_ (be) cold yesterday.
2. She \_\_\_\_\_ (be) hungry.
3. We \_\_\_\_\_ (be) late for the meeting.
4. I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) tired last night.
5. The exam \_\_\_\_\_ (be) difficult.
6. They \_\_\_\_\_ (be) in Berlin.
7. You \_\_\_\_\_ (be) in the library when I called you.
8. The holiday \_\_\_\_\_ (be) fun.
9. He \_\_\_\_\_ (be) early for the interview.
10. The people we met last night \_\_\_\_\_ (be) French.
11. That woman \_\_\_\_\_ (not / be) Spanish.
12. Julie \_\_\_\_\_ (not / be) late for the class.
13. The food \_\_\_\_\_ (not / be) very good.
14. They \_\_\_\_\_ (not / be) my uncle and aunt.
15. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not / be) rude to the waitress.
16. The test \_\_\_\_\_ (not / be) easy.
17. We \_\_\_\_\_ (not / be) tired when we arrived.
18. They \_\_\_\_\_ (not / be) on the bus when I called.
19. You \_\_\_\_\_ (not / be) here when she came.
20. He \_\_\_\_\_ (not / be) my boyfriend.



**Make the past simple (use positive / negative or question):**

1. (I / be / at the cinema last night.)
2. (the children / be / naughty?)
3. (we / be / in a cafe when you called.)
4. (I / be / late?)
5. (she / be / a teacher when she was young.)
6. (where / we / be?)
7. (you / be / okay?)
8. (we / be / too tired?)
9. (how / the party / be?)
10. (they / be / late for the interview.)

**Past Continuous Tense**

**Make past continuous 'yes / no' questions:**

When you arrived at the party...

1. (Alan / dance?)
2. (Susie / drink gin?)
3. (John and Ann / sing?)
4. (Luke / talk to the girls?)
5. (Jodie / put on make up?)
6. (we / cook?)
7. (Jane / play guitar?)
8. (David / read a book?)
9. (Francis / sit in the corner?)
10. (everybody / have fun?)

**Make the past continuous (you need to choose positive, negative or question):**

1. (he / cook)
2. (she / play cards?)
3. (I / not / cry)
4. (you / not / feel well)
5. (where / I / go when I met you?)
6. (she / not / sleeping at midnight)
7. (I / work?)
8. (you / sleep when I got home?)
9. (it / rain at lunchtime)
10. (what / you / do?)

**Make the past continuous (choose positive, negative or question):**

1. (they / take the exam?)
2. (when / he / work there?)
3. (you / make dinner?)
4. (they / drink coffee when you arrived?)
5. (when / we / sleep?)
6. (they / study last night)
7. (we / talk when the accident happened)
8. (he / not / exercise enough)
9. (I / talk too much?)
10. (it / not / snow)

**Present Perfect Tense**

**Make the present perfect - choose positive, negative or question:**

1. (I / go / to the library today)
2. (you / keep a pet for three years)
3. (you / eat Thai food before?)
4. (it / rain all day?)
5. (who / we / forget to invite?)
6. (we / not / hear that song already)
7. (he / not / forget his books)
8. (she / steal all the chocolate!)
9. (I / explain it well?)
10. (who / he / meet recently?)

**Make the present perfect simple. Choose positive, negative or question:**

1. (she / pass the exam?)
2. (you / eat lunch yet?)
3. (he / read the newspaper today?)
4. (you / not / study French for ten years)
5. (they / be in London for six months)
6. (where / you / be?)
7. (we / not / go to Paris)
8. (she / not / see 'The Lord of the Rings')
9. (he / not / meet my mother)
10. (they / not / visit St. Paul's Cathedral yet)

**Make the present perfect continuous positive or negative:**

1. (she / work here for five years)
2. (I / study all day)
3. (you / eat a lot recently)
4. (we / live in London for six months)
5. (he / play football so he's tired)
6. (they / learn English for two years)
7. (I / cook so I'm really hot)
8. (she / go to the cinema every weekend for years)
9. (it / rain, the pavement is wet)
10. (you / sleep for twelve hours)

**Make the present perfect continuous 'yes / no' questions:**

1. (she / run much recently?)
2. (it / rain?)
3. (he / work today?)
4. (I / talk a lot?)
5. (we / eat too much?)
6. (they / live here for a long time?)
7. (Julie / work in this company for more than five years?)
8. (you / study English for a long time?)
9. (I / do too much recently?)
10. (we / go out with each other for three years already?)

**Future Tense with Will and Be going to**

**Future Simple (will) Positive Exercise**

**Make the future simple positive:**

1. A: "There's someone at the door."  
B: "I \_\_\_\_\_ (get) it."
2. Joan thinks the Conservatives \_\_\_\_\_ (win) the next election.
3. A: "I'm moving house tomorrow."  
B: "I \_\_\_\_\_ (come) and help you."
4. If she passes the exam, she \_\_\_\_\_ (be) very happy.
5. I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) there at four o'clock, I promise.
6. A: "I'm cold."  
B: "I \_\_\_\_\_ (turn) on the fire."
7. A: "She's late."  
B: "Don't worry she \_\_\_\_\_ (come)."
8. The meeting \_\_\_\_\_ (take) place at 6 p.m.
9. If you eat all of that cake, you \_\_\_\_\_ (feel) sick.
10. They \_\_\_\_\_ (be) at home at 10 o'clock.

### Future Simple Negative Exercise

#### Make the future simple negative:

1. I'm afraid I \_\_\_\_\_ (not / be) able to come tomorrow.
2. Because of the train strike, the meeting \_\_\_\_\_ (not / take) place at 9 o'clock.
3. A: "Go and tidy your room."  
B: "I \_\_\_\_\_ (not / do) it!"
4. If it rains, we \_\_\_\_\_ (not / go) to the beach.
5. In my opinion, she \_\_\_\_\_ (not / pass) the exam.
6. A: "I'm driving to the party, would you like a lift?"  
B: "Okay, I \_\_\_\_\_ (not / take) the bus, I'll come with you."
7. He \_\_\_\_\_ (not / buy) the car, if he can't afford it.
8. I've tried everything, but he \_\_\_\_\_ (not / eat).
9. According to the weather forecast, it \_\_\_\_\_ (not / snow) tomorrow.
10. A: "I'm really hungry."  
B: "In that case we \_\_\_\_\_ (not / wait) for John."

### Future Simple Questions Exercise

#### Make future simple questions:

1. \_\_\_\_\_ (they / come) tomorrow?
2. When \_\_\_\_\_ (you / get) back?

3. If you lose your job, what \_\_\_\_\_ (you / do)?
4. In your opinion, \_\_\_\_\_ (she / be) a good teacher?
5. What time \_\_\_\_\_ (the sun / set) today?
6. \_\_\_\_\_ (she / get) the job, do you think?
7. \_\_\_\_\_ (David / be) at home this evening?
8. What \_\_\_\_\_ (the weather / be) like tomorrow?
9. There's someone at the door, \_\_\_\_\_ (you / get) it?
10. How \_\_\_\_\_ (he / get) here?

### Put in the verbs in brackets into the gaps and form sentences. Use going to-future.

1. He ..... his friend. (to phone)
2. We ..... a new computer game. (to play)
3. My sister ..... TV. (to watch)
4. You ..... a picnic next Tuesday. (to have)
5. Jane ..... to the office. (to go)
6. They ..... to the bus stop this afternoon. (to walk)
7. His brother ..... a letter to his uncle today. (to write)
8. She ..... her aunt. (to visit)
9. I ..... my homework after school. (to do)
10. Sophie and Nick .... their friends. (to meet)

### Put in the verbs in brackets into the gaps and form negative sentences in going to-future.

1. They ..... the lunch basket. (not/to pack)
2. I ..... somebody the way. (not/to ask)
3. Rita ..... Jim's book. (not/to borrow)
4. We ..... a T-shirt. (not/to design)
5. I ..... on the red button. (not/to click)
6. The girls ..... at the boys. (not/to laugh)
7. Tim ..... Sandra's hair. (not/to pull)
8. Andy and Fred ..... to a song. (not/to mime)
9. You ..... dinner. (not/to prepare)
10. He ..... the hamster in the garden. (not/to keep)

Put in the verbs in brackets into the gaps. Use the going to-future. Mind the word order in questions.

- 1.....she ..... photos? (to take)
- 2.....they ..... a DVD? (to watch)
- 3.....Patrick..... the phone? (to answer)
- 4.....you ..... this tub of ice cream? (to eat)
- 5.....Rebecca ..... comics? (to read)
- 6.....he ..... a cake? (to make)
- 7.....Laura and Tony ..... to music? (to listen)
- 8.....we ..... to school? (to walk)
9. .... Yvonne..... Spanish words? (to learn)
- 10.....his father ..... the jeans? (to wash)

### 'Will' or 'be going to'?

**Put in 'will' or 'be going to':**

1. A: We don't have any bread.  
B: I know. I \_\_\_\_\_ get some from the shop.
2. A: We don't have any bread.  
B: Really? I \_\_\_\_\_ get some from the shop then.
3. A: Why do you need to borrow my suitcase?  
B: I \_\_\_\_\_ visit my mother in Scotland next month.
4. A: I'm really cold.  
B: I \_\_\_\_\_ turn the heating on.
5. A: Are you going to John's party tonight?  
B: Yes. Are you going too? I \_\_\_\_\_ give you a lift.
6. A: What are your plans after you leave university?  
B: I \_\_\_\_\_ work in a hospital in Africa. I leave on the 28th.
7. (The phone rings)  
A: I \_\_\_\_\_ get it!
8. A: Are you ready to order?  
B: I can't decide ... Okay, I \_\_\_\_\_ have the steak, please.
9. A: Are you busy tonight? Would you like to have coffee?  
B: Sorry. I \_\_\_\_\_ go to the library. I've been planning to study all day.
10. A: Why are you carrying a hammer?  
B: I \_\_\_\_\_ put up some pictures.

**Time Preposition****Put in the correct preposition (at, in, on, or no preposition):**

1. Lucy is arriving \_\_\_\_\_ February the 13th \_\_\_\_\_ 8 o'clock \_\_\_\_\_ the morning.
2. The weather is often terrible in London \_\_\_\_\_ January.
3. It's better to get a taxi if you are out alone \_\_\_\_\_ night.
4. She got married \_\_\_\_\_ September.
5. They usually go to the south of France \_\_\_\_\_ the summer.
6. Columbus sailed to the Americas \_\_\_\_\_ the 16th century.
7. The Beatles were popular \_\_\_\_\_ the 1960s.
8. I graduated from university \_\_\_\_\_ 2001.
9. His birthday is \_\_\_\_\_ June.
10. I usually go to my parents' house \_\_\_\_\_ Christmas. We eat turkey together \_\_\_\_\_ Christmas Day.

**Put in the correct preposition (at, in, on, or no preposition):**

1. There was a loud noise which woke us up \_\_\_\_\_ midnight.
2. Do you usually eat chocolate eggs \_\_\_\_\_ Easter?
3. What are you doing \_\_\_\_\_ the weekend?
4. \_\_\_\_\_ last week, I worked until 9pm \_\_\_\_\_ every night.
5. My father always reads the paper \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast time.

6. She plays tennis \_\_\_\_\_ Fridays.
7. The trees here are really beautiful \_\_\_\_\_ the spring.
8. I'll see you \_\_\_\_\_ Tuesday afternoon, then.
9. Shakespeare died \_\_\_\_\_ 1616.
10. She studies \_\_\_\_\_ every day.
11. John is going to buy the presents \_\_\_\_\_ today.
12. In my hometown the shops open early \_\_\_\_\_ the morning.
13. She met her husband \_\_\_\_\_ 1998.
14. The party is \_\_\_\_\_ next Saturday.
15. We are meeting \_\_\_\_\_ Friday morning.
16. I often get sleepy \_\_\_\_\_ the afternoon.
17. His daughter was born \_\_\_\_\_ the 24th of August.
18. Mobile phones became popular \_\_\_\_\_ the nineties.
19. The meeting will take place \_\_\_\_\_ this afternoon.
20. Luckily the weather was perfect \_\_\_\_\_ her wedding day.

**Preposition of Place****Prepositions of Place 1**

1. He's swimming \_\_\_\_\_ the river.
2. Where's Julie? She's \_\_\_\_\_ school.
3. The plant is \_\_\_\_\_ the table.
4. There is a spider \_\_\_\_\_ the bath.
5. Please put those apples \_\_\_\_\_ the bowl.
6. Frank is \_\_\_\_\_ holiday for three weeks.
7. There are two pockets \_\_\_\_\_ this bag.
8. I read the story \_\_\_\_\_ the newspaper.
9. The cat is sitting \_\_\_\_\_ the chair.
10. Lucy was standing \_\_\_\_\_ the bus stop.
11. I'll meet you \_\_\_\_\_ the cinema.
12. She hung a picture \_\_\_\_\_ the wall.
13. John is \_\_\_\_\_ the garden.
14. There's nothing \_\_\_\_\_ TV tonight.
15. I stayed \_\_\_\_\_ home all weekend.
16. When I called Lucy, she was \_\_\_\_\_ the bus.
17. There was a spider \_\_\_\_\_ the ceiling.
18. Unfortunately, Mrs Brown is \_\_\_\_\_ hospital.
19. Don't sit \_\_\_\_\_ the table, sit \_\_\_\_\_ a chair.
20. There are four cushions \_\_\_\_\_ the sofa.

**Prepositions of Place 2**

1. The wine is \_\_\_\_\_ the bottle.
2. Pass me the dictionary, it's \_\_\_\_\_ the bookshelf.
3. Jennifer is \_\_\_\_\_ work.
4. Berlin is \_\_\_\_\_ Germany.
5. You have something \_\_\_\_\_ your face.
6. Turn left \_\_\_\_\_ the traffic lights.
7. She was listening to classical music \_\_\_\_\_ the radio.
8. He has a house \_\_\_\_\_ the river.
9. The answer is \_\_\_\_\_ the bottom of the page.
10. Julie will be \_\_\_\_\_ the plane now.
11. There are a lot of magnets \_\_\_\_\_ the fridge.
12. She lives \_\_\_\_\_ London.
13. John is \_\_\_\_\_ a taxi. He's coming.

14. I'll meet you \_\_\_\_\_ the airport.
15. She stood \_\_\_\_\_ the window and looked out.
16. The cat is \_\_\_\_\_ the house somewhere.
17. Why you calling so late? I'm already \_\_\_\_\_ bed.
18. I waited for Lucy \_\_\_\_\_ the station.
19. There was a picture of flowers \_\_\_\_\_ her T-shirt.
20. She has a house \_\_\_\_\_ Japan.

### Verbs and Prepositions 1

1. Stop worrying \_\_\_\_\_ your exam - everything will be fine.
2. I've waited \_\_\_\_\_ Judy for 30 minutes. I'm going home.
3. Stop talking and concentrate \_\_\_\_\_ your work.
4. Don't forget to pay \_\_\_\_\_ the newspaper.
5. He explained the computer program \_\_\_\_\_ me.
6. I don't know what we'll do at the weekend. It depends \_\_\_\_\_ the weather.
7. She will arrive \_\_\_\_\_ Beijing at 3 p.m.
8. I like to listen \_\_\_\_\_ the radio when I wake up.
9. He borrowed £20 \_\_\_\_\_ his brother.
10. Who does this coat belong \_\_\_\_\_?
11. She left without paying \_\_\_\_\_ the meal.
12. It was so hot, I couldn't concentrate \_\_\_\_\_ my book.
13. Mothers always worry \_\_\_\_\_ their children.
14. Please explain the meaning of this word \_\_\_\_\_ your classmates.
15. I'm fed up with waiting \_\_\_\_\_ spring.
16. That car belongs \_\_\_\_\_ my father.
17. She listens \_\_\_\_\_ opera on the tube.
18. A: Which university will you go to? B: It depends \_\_\_\_\_ my exam results.
19. A lot of people borrow money \_\_\_\_\_ the bank.
20. When she arrived \_\_\_\_\_ the pub, it was already closed.

### Verbs that need prepositions 1 (exercise 2):

#### Put in the correct preposition:

1. It's so noisy – I can't concentrate \_\_\_\_\_ my homework.
2. Don't worry – I'll pay \_\_\_\_\_ the tickets.
3. The car belongs \_\_\_\_\_ my father, so I don't think we can use it.
4. I borrowed a pen \_\_\_\_\_ my classmate.
5. I've been waiting \_\_\_\_\_ the bus for more than twenty minutes!
6. Julie: "What time shall we eat dinner?"  
Gill: "It depends \_\_\_\_\_ John – we'll eat when he gets home".
7. When we arrived \_\_\_\_\_ the cinema, the film had already started.
8. Please explain this problem \_\_\_\_\_ us.

9. She was listening \_\_\_\_\_ the radio when the doorbell rang.
10. John worries \_\_\_\_\_ his exam results all the time.
11. My flatmate listens \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of jazz.
12. David paid \_\_\_\_\_ the drinks.
13. Who does that house belong \_\_\_\_\_?
14. Don't worry \_\_\_\_\_ Gemma, she'll be fine.
15. She borrowed a jumper \_\_\_\_\_ Julie.
16. Please be quiet – I need to concentrate \_\_\_\_\_ this book.
17. I want to go to the beach tomorrow but it depends \_\_\_\_\_ the weather.
18. Who are you waiting \_\_\_\_\_?
19. When will we arrive \_\_\_\_\_ Beijing?
20. The policeman explained \_\_\_\_\_ the children why they should never run across a road

### Prepositions after adjectives 1

#### Put in the correct preposition:

1. England is famous \_\_\_\_\_ its rainy weather.
2. I'm very proud \_\_\_\_\_ my daughter, she worked very hard.
3. He isn't really interested \_\_\_\_\_ getting married.
4. Luke is very pleased \_\_\_\_\_ his exam results.
5. Unfortunately, I'm very bad \_\_\_\_\_ music.
6. I've been married \_\_\_\_\_ my husband for 10 years.
7. She's very excited \_\_\_\_\_ the party.
8. Julie is very different \_\_\_\_\_ her sister.
9. My niece is afraid \_\_\_\_\_ dogs.
10. A ball gown is similar \_\_\_\_\_ an evening dress.
11. What is your town famous \_\_\_\_\_?
12. It's great you got that job - you should be proud \_\_\_\_\_ yourself.
13. I'm very excited \_\_\_\_\_ buying a new computer.
14. That bike is similar \_\_\_\_\_ yours.
15. She is interested \_\_\_\_\_ jazz.
16. Are you pleased \_\_\_\_\_ your new house?
17. Lucy is extremely good \_\_\_\_\_ languages.
18. Who is James married \_\_\_\_\_?
19. English cheese is very different \_\_\_\_\_ French cheese.
20. He isn't afraid \_\_\_\_\_ anything.